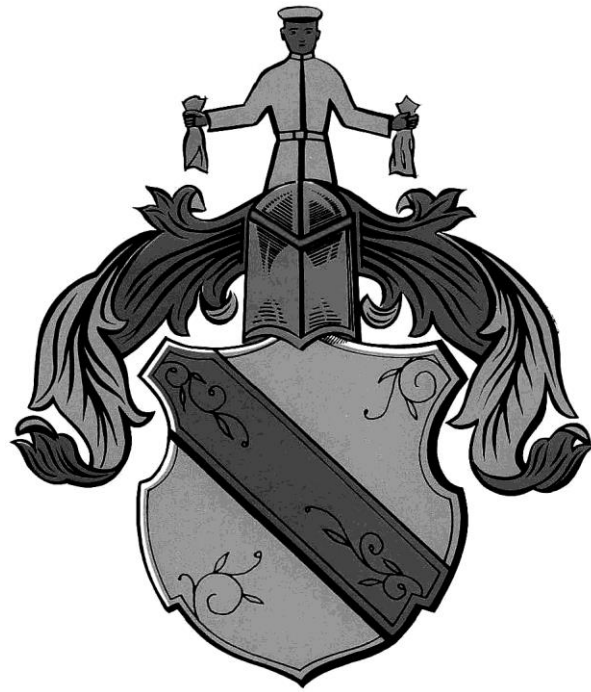


Date: 1964 **Author:** John E. Fetzer **Category:** Books about John

ONE MAN'S FAMILY



Fetzner

ONE MAN'S FAMILY
A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY
OF
THE FETZER FAMILY
BY

JOHN E. FETZER

Published by

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John Earl Fetzer

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Johanna Bunz Fetzer
(1779–1847)

This is dedicated to Johanna Fetzer (1779–1847) and her children as well as the threescore families from Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, Germany, who as sturdy pioneers came to the United States early in the 19th Century.

Acknowledgements

The author has drawn upon so many sources for this book that it is impossible to enumerate them, especially as he has accepted no postulate from any one source. He would like to express his heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the following who have made this book possible:

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MR. BYRON PRICE, my Washington boss when I was Radio Censor during World War II, whose forbearance permitted a hiatus now and then in order for me to take a fast look at the historical records in the National Archives Building.

DR. FRANK STANTON, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who so graciously took the time to review this work and accepted my invitation to write the Foreword herein. I am most grateful to him for his participation at a time when his overloaded schedule was of significant personal concern to him.

NOMENCLATURE

English Equivalent

Anna Mary
Bricker
Christine
*Fetzer - Fetzger - Fezeren
Fizerin - Fetzern - Fritzer
Fritzen - Fitzer - Fitzeren
Fitzen - Festor - Festern
Frederick
Hanna
Jacob
Johanna
John
Keiser

Leffler
Mary
Mary Ann
Miller
Sherebrand
Wendell

German Equivalent

Anna Maria
Brücker
Christina - Christiana
Fetzer

Fredrich - Frederik - Friedrich
Johanna - Johana
Jakob
Johana
Johan - Johann
Kieser - Keaser
Kiser - Kizer
Lefler - Lafler - Laffler
Marion
Anna Maria
Müller - Mueller
Scheurbrand - Scheurenbrand
Wendel

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* The English equivalent referred to above results mainly from the vagaries of German script to English translators.

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Foreword

Very few among the fraternity of broadcast pioneers can put forward more imposing credentials than John Earl Fetzer. His experimental work in radio began in 1918. In 1923, at the age of 22, he designed, built and operated one of the first radio stations in Michigan and indeed in the United States. At the present time he is the president of Fetzer Broadcasting Company, which owns and operates four radio and five television stations in Michigan and Nebraska. In recent years, in addition to the profession of broadcasting, he has devoted himself to the presidency and ownership of the Detroit Tigers in the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

I first met John Fetzer in 1938 when I was Director of Research of the Columbia Broadcasting System. In 1946 he and I served as colleagues on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. During the course of his career he has participated in

virtually every significant aspect of the growth of radio and television. He has been a war correspondent in Europe, advisor to overseas broadcast stations, and benefactor of educational television. In 1952 he served as the chairman of the CBS Radio Business Standards Committee, and he was also the first chairman of the Television Code Review Board of the National Association of Broadcasters. In these and in many other ways, he has contributed unstintingly to broadcasting and to the public which it serves.

It is hardly surprising that he was asked to record his own broadcasting experiences for the benefit of the Oral History Project at Columbia University. In this effort he was looking back in time, and yet ahead to the benefits future researchers may derive from this record.

Such is also the case with this family chronicle, which documents the history of the Fetzer family from its establishment in the 16th century to the present day. Thirty years of close and exacting genealogical research went into this record, and I am sure that the resulting document will be of wide interest.

It can be more than that. A backward glance can help us all to realize the potential of our times as well as the capacity to advance the quest for personal fulfillment. John Fetzer has done us a service in writing this book, and I know that all who read it will share his absorbing interest in a family which, as exemplified by his own career, participated so constructively in our civilization as it brought its old-world heritage to the New World's great opportunity.

Frank Stanton

ONE MAN'S FAMILY



JOHN E. FETZER

Picture of an oil portrait presented by Mr. Yetsuo Higa, prominent Tokyo business leader, to John E. Fetzer in November, 1962, while he was heading the Detroit Tiger delegation on the baseball tour of Japan. It is the custom in Japan for politicians, businessmen and other prominent figures to gather at their favorite tea houses to discuss many aspects of their business operations. The presentation was made by Mr. Higa in the usual Japanese tradition at the famous Nakagawa Tea House in Tokyo.

Prologue

THIS IS a book that it took thirty years to write. My father died when I was two years old. As I reached the age of five my widowed mother moved to another vicinity in Indiana and, as a result, I had no contact with members of the Fetzer family. Until I reached the age of thirty-five, aside from my immediate family, I had no awareness of the fact that I might have living cousins or other relatives in the Fetzer family. Out of curiosity I asked my mother, who then was

approaching an advanced age, about the Fetzer people. She had very little information, since her married life of four years terminated with my father's passing. She did say that she thought most of my father's line resided in Wells County. That's what started it all.

I drove to the county seat, had a conversation with the County Clerk and, without knowing why, he said, "I think you should see that fellow down the street who runs a real estate office." I started by giving "that fellow" a ring on the phone, told him who I was, and he said, "Young man, you get right over here, I'm your second cousin."

The next twenty-five years have carried me over most of the United States and Europe tracking down the Fetzers. I suspect I have traveled at least 50,000 miles and have spent thousands of dollars to satisfy this urge. This history is strictly my own non-professional application without dramatization. This is not a "farmed out" job to a ghost writer or genealogist, hence it may lack some of the sophistication otherwise expected of a work of this magnitude. I have discovered that our history is ordinary, indeed. There is very little in the record that indicates a claim to fame. There is nothing here that even remotely suggests an attachment to "royalty" as is the case with so many family histories. Conversely, most of the early Fetzer people were literally "down to earth," just one step off peasantry. These people were self-made and almost completely self-sufficient. The family records reveal that we have had our share of standouts and a goodly number of abject failures. While no attempt has been made to sugar-coat the record; the fact remains, I have ignored numerous items classified as negative. In no sense have I attempted to emulate the fellow who paid a pretty penny to the genealogist to work out his family history and, after he read it, paid the genealogist a "double pretty penny" to hush it up.

In our case I found sufficient good in the record to want to put it down on paper. I suppose this at least can satisfy my personal desire to lend a depth of meaning to one branch of a family, who suffered the vicissitudes of pioneer life and living. It must be pointed out that this treatise is more historical than genealogical in many respects. The genealogical lines for those by the name of Fetzer, of which there are very few left, are complete to the last child. This is not so with the maternal lines. These are prolific by comparison to the male descendants. So much so that it almost becomes an endless chain, probably with little interest in Fetzer family connections. Hence, in many instances, no search "for the girls" was undertaken.

With respect to this genealogical phase, I have studiously tried to avoid the complications of numerical systems to identify generations, since so much of this lies in the avenues of

maternal descendants. Hence, conventional paragraphing has been maintained to keep the text in book form, even though there is thorough genealogical completeness to those generations included.

This person-to-person chat is intended for the private reading of the Fetzer family and others interested in genealogical matters. If members of the public look in, I issue a friendly warning—do so at your own peril. I insist, this program of self-examination is for family consumption and not for the edification of mankind. It will become evident as you browse through the pages of this book that it is dotted here and there with memorials and monuments. These have been included because, genealogically, they are considered historical markers for purposes of verification.

I suppose every family writer hopes that the book, itself, will become a monument of sorts—even though its dimension is directed at the few, not the many. Of that I, too, plead guilty! No attempt has been made herein to cite authority for every jot and tittle. However, this is an accurate and substantiated report, based on the revealed facts of such records as were available and the plausibility of family tradition.

Finally, this book has been dedicated to Johanna Fetzer (1779–1847), the progenitor of two Fetzer family lines in the New World. As mother of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) and Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), she ties the two Fetzer histories recorded herein as the avenue to the Old World and as founder of the Fetzer clan in America. Without exception, every descendant recorded within the pages of this book finds a common link through Johanna Fetzer (1779–1847).

John E. Fetzer



Chapter I

Fetzer Family Name

THE ORIGIN of the Fetzer family name is an elusive subject, indeed. In the dim ages of the past, communications necessitated that a designation of some sort be attached to tribes, races and clans. In the early stages, first or given names were the only designations; however, as time went on, society became a little more complicated and a need arose for more specific identification which resulted in surnames. In Europe these began to appear in the 11th Century and were derived, for the most part, from baptismal names, bodily or personal characteristics, or a derivative from the locality or place of residence, and those suggested from trades, occupations and offices. However, most surnames are derived from the designation of the father who first adopted the surname. These were formed by the addition of a prefix or suffix as a distinction meaning “son of” or form of diminutive. Locality designations seemed to have been the direct result of the feudal system. Examples of these are such suffixes as “ton,” “ford,” “ley,” “ham,” etc.

Offices, trades and occupations make a definite contribution toward our present surnames. Here are a few examples: Knight, Marshall, Constable, Sargent, Smith, Carpenter, Mason, Baker, Miller, etc. It is in this latter category that we find the derivation of the surname of Fetzer. The name Fetzer comes from the German “fetzen” meaning a piece of woven cloth. Undoubtedly in the distant past a forebear in the profession of weaving assumed the name of Fetzer because it signified his occupation. In the Fetzer line, incident hereto, George Fetzer of the second generation was a tailor by trade and Jacob Fetzer of the sixth generation was a weaver. The name itself began to appear in very early times in Swabia, Wurttemberg and Bavaria. There is some indication that the earliest families appeared in or near Ulm prior to the 12th Century. According to the archives of the city of Strassburg, it must be noted that many Swabian Fetzers during the French regime spelled the name Fezer. Subsequently the “t” was restored, so that the Fetzer name received its due honor. Today there are still many Fezers in Swabinland, Wurttemberg and Bavaria. For more than 300 years there has been a Fetzer on the faculty of Heidelberg University. They used the name with and without the “t.”

Stuttgart Fetzers

Dr. Max Fetzer was a famous obstetrician and was the head of the Midwife Hospital in Stuttgart. As a celebrated physician and scientist, he was much sought after in all of Germany. He was an author and musician. He expired in 1946. He was in the eleventh generation from Ludwig Fetzer, who was born in Dettingen and migrated to the district of Ulm where he died in 1632. It is interesting to note that in the Dr. Max Fetzer line many of his forebears had notable careers. His ancestor, John Leonard Fetzer, was landlord and mayor in Gerstettin. Ludwig Fetzer of his line was sovereign landlord and steward of Baron von Stein in Niederstotzingen, District of Ulm. Johann Leonard Fetzer was steward of Baron von Schutz in Winzerhausen, District of Ludwigsburg. Johann Karl Heinrich Fetzer, ennobled as von Fetzer, was head of the administration of the titled court in Weinsberg, District of Heilbronn. Karl Heinrich Fetzer, Doctor of Laws, was a barrister in Stuttgart and a member of Parliament. Finally, Dr. Max Fetzer's father and grandfather, namely Herman Friedrich Fetzer and Wilhelm Adolph Julius Fetzer, were both doctors of medicine.

Nurnberg Fetzers

The Nurnberg Fetzers were originally from Swabia. Matthes Fetzer from the Nurnberg titled family received a title of nobility from the imperial Count Palatine and mathematician Peter Apian at Ingolstadt in the year 1551. He migrated from Ulm to Nurnberg, where he acquired citizenship, established a business, and became a member of the greater town council in 1556. From him are descended many Nurnberg Fetzers. The Fetzer descendants distinguished themselves especially in the scholarly professions and in civil service. In connection with the Nurnberg Fetzers, the writer was presented a rare copper print of Magnus Fetzer in 1947 by Elizabeth Fetzer of Stuttgart in memory of her husband, Dr. Max Fetzer.

MAGNUS FETZER, U.D. REIPUBLICÆ NORIBERGENSIS
 aliorumq; Imperii Statuum Confiliarius Universitatis Altdor-
 fiane Pro-Cancellarius. Ætat: LXII. Anno Christi MDCLXXV



*FETZERUM Eusebie vidit, sua jura tuentem,
 clamat et Hic meus est, Hic mihi MAGNUS erit!
 Ecto Tuus, replicat Hic, pendemus ab uno;
 Iste Tibi Magnus? MAGNUS et Iste Mihi
 Ecce Virum, de quo Nec convenit inter amantes
 Justitia et Pietas verula sancta loquunt*
Michael Fennitz fecit. M. Joh. Carol. Stephani Deo. Sebalдинus.

Picture of a rare copper print of Magnus Fetzer presented to John E. Fetzer in 1947 by Elizabeth Fetzer of Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, in memory of her husband, Dr. Max Fetzer.

In connection with the copper print of Magnus Fetzer, the following is a free translation of the Latin on the print itself:

Magnus Fetzer, Doctor of Canon and Civil Laws of the City of Nurnberg, Counsellor of the States of the Empire, of the University of Altdorf, Pro-Chancellor. Aged 62, 1676. **A.D.**

Eusebie saw Fetzer, guarding his laws.
 And he cries, "He is mine. This Magnus shall be mine!"
 We shall depend upon one man.
 Is that Magnus yours? He is also mine!
 Behold the man from whom (so his friends agree)
 Justice and piety pluck kisses together.

(Signed) M. Joh. Carol. Stephani, Deacon Sebalдинus

Strassburg Fetzers

One of the oldest and most distinguished Rhineland noble families took its name from the Alsatian castle and town of Geispitzheim located two miles from Strassburg. There were several lines, following the establishment of Staro von Geispitzheim, called Fetzer or Vetzer. The latter terminated with Eberhard, bailiff at Bacharach, in 1520.

The Denkendorf Fetzers

The Fetzer line of primary concern to this history has been authentically traced to one Bastian Fetzer, who was born about 1550 and resided in the village of Denkendorf, Wurttemberg. Denkendorf is located about twenty miles southeast of Stuttgart. It is indicated that, in addition to Bastian, there was Alexander Fetzer, as well as Daniel Fetzer, residing in the village of Denkendorf at the time orderly records were just beginning to appear. There seemed to be a strong family tradition that these three were brothers and that they came to Denkendorf from the vicinity of Ulm.

The writer has a hymn book owned by Maria Barbara Fetzer of the eighth generation from Bastian Fetzer in which she spelled her name as Fezer on the flyleaf, following the Swabian custom. This would tend to indicate some line of communication between the Denkendorf and Swabian families.

It is noteworthy that the Bastian Fetzer line continued to reside in Denkendorf for a period of 283 years before the first immigrant came to America; however, the Daniel and Alexander Fetzer lines soon died out or disappeared from Denkendorf. Another family tradition in Wurttemberg indicates that all Fetzer lines, who resided within 150 miles of Ulm, were related and stemmed from the same ancestor. Needless to say, these traditions cannot be considered valid since to date no proof has been found. Indeed, the distinguished genealogist of Stuttgart, namely Reinhold Scholl, expressed himself on this point to the writer when he said: "The most important discovery was that one must differentiate between three different Fetzer families, which can by no authentic means be proved interconnected, and that the opinion that all Fetzers in Wurttemberg are descendants from a common ancestor or interrelated with the Stuttgart, Ulm or Nurnberg Fetzers is an offspring of the imagination of separate ancestors during more recent times. There are many families in Wurttemberg who, to be sure, are named Fetzer, but whose

masculine ancestors do not all spring from one cradle.”

Berlin Fetzers

May I add as a footnote, the writer, at the end of World War II in 1945, had just finished his Washington assignment and, at the invitation of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, he joined a postwar mission to Germany. After reporting to General Eisenhower at his Frankfurt headquarters, we were sent to Berlin where we were billeted with the 82nd Airborne in Harnack House. After some negotiations with the Mongolian guards in the Russian Zone, who were protecting the Reichschancellry, we gained admittance. Seeing first the ruins of Hitler’s office, I alone entered the office of Goebbels who had been the propaganda minister. The place was a shambles, and as I was going through the debris I kicked a large telephone book on the floor on one side and, much to my surprise, the book fell open to a page with the name Fetzer indicated in the top corner, I picked it up only to find that there were at least twenty-five families listed in the Berlin telephone directory. From this I was curious enough to check every city I entered thereafter, only to find that there are literally scores of Fetzer families in present-day Germany.

Fetzer Coat of Arms

In 1948 the writer received copies of the Fetzer Coat of Arms from two different branches of the Denkendorf Fetzers. One came from Adolph Fetzer, 10a Radebeul 1, Sachsen, Serkowitzerstrasse 39, Russian Zone, and the other from Therese Fetzer, Wachtersbach, Postrasse 311. Both these parties steadfastly maintained that this coat of arms was handed down from many generations through the Denkendorf line. The Denkendorf coat of arms is similar to that displayed by the Nurnberg Fetzers.

By strange coincidence, the writer in 1945 was presented with a copy of a Fetzer Coat of Arms, identical to the Denkendorf and Nurnberg arms, by Mary Brennan of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was a descendant of the Joachim Fetzer line well known in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mary Brennan stated that this coat of arms was handed down through that line. Joachim Fetzer came to this country in the 17th Century from the village of Penna, Germany.

In 1947 Elizabeth Fetzer, wife of Dr. Max Fetzer, of Stuttgart, presented the writer with a copy of a coat of arms “handed down through my husband’s line.” It is quite similar to the

Denkendorf and Nurnberg coat of arms.

Contrasting Views

From the standpoint of European orthodoxy, it would be easy enough to establish the quality of these family allegations. However, in the view of many Americans, such consideration, while necessary, is only a part of the story. A goodly number of our people entertain the idea that the adopting of a coat of arms can be effectuated in any family line in accordance with the aims, desires and ideals of the founder. It is contended that arms development is evolutionary and that changes in design and interpretation are perfectly in order.

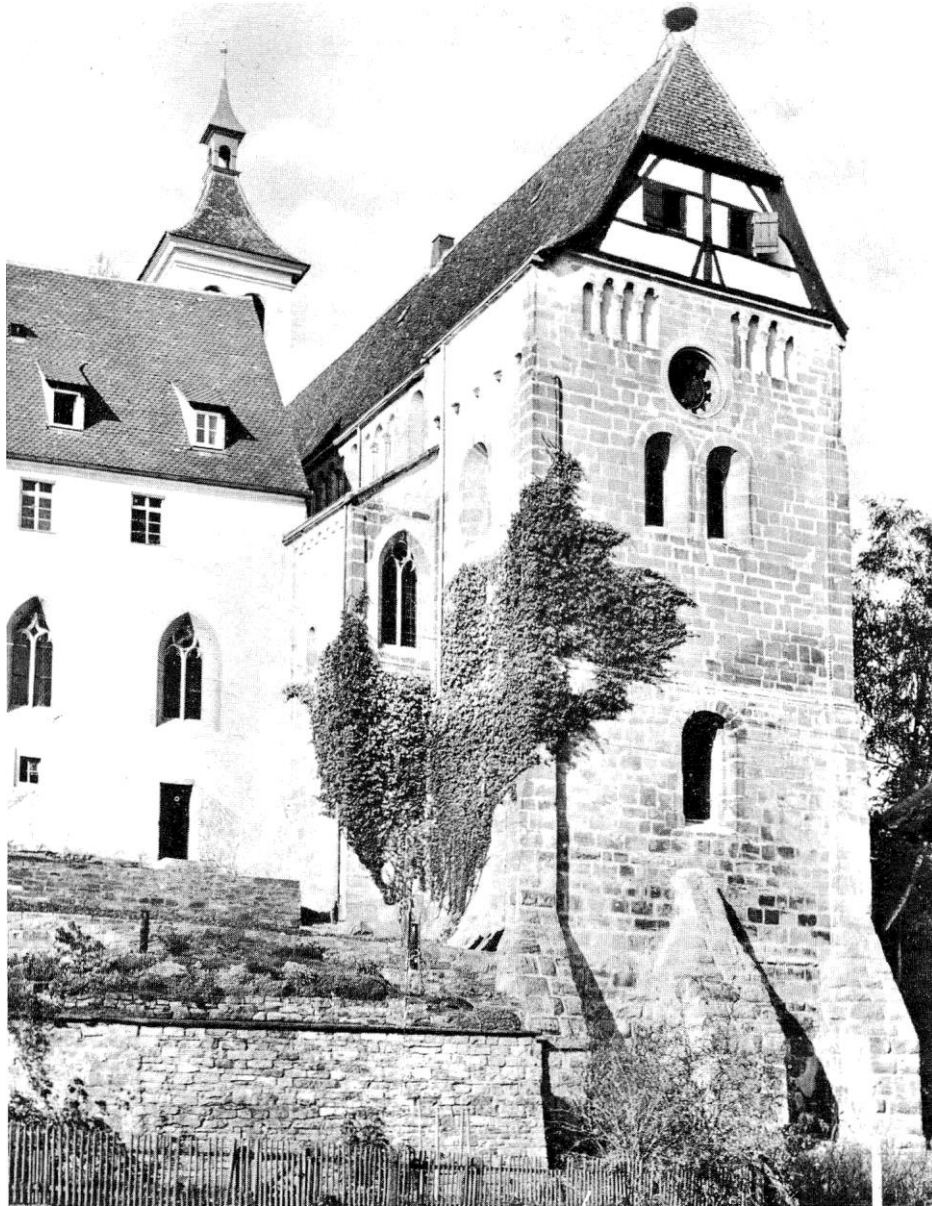
Conversely, some feel that heraldry is so intimately connected with aristocracy that it has no connection with a democratic age or nation. It is claimed that this is disproved by the interest in this subject by leadership in the United States and in the small American republics, as well as in Germany, France and Switzerland. Some of the most striking and most ancient coats of arms in these countries have been and still are borne by families who are neither distinguished by titles nor by possessions.

From this it can be construed that the display of a coat of arms, even though open to interpretive discussion, and rightly so, is a discretionary matter with the individual. I would caution, however, that such arbitrary powers should be exercised only after most careful consideration to all the historical background surrounding this complicated subject.

Description

It may be of general interest to describe the Fetzer Coat of Arms in question, first known as the Nurnberg and latterly as Stuttgart and Denkendorf. The contour is colored in shades of blue and gold and consists of a crest, the upper portion of which is a small man attired in azure blue, wearing a cap, and holding in each hand a cloth done in silvery white, sometimes in German called a “fetzen,” hence the name Fetzer. A “fetzer” is one who handles or weaves a cloth or “fetzen.” The wreath is a bearing of high honor and the shield represents the suspender of a knight or military commander. See Fetzer Coat of Arms preceding title page.





In the right foreground is the little spring over which a noble of Denkendorf built the original church, 1000 A.D. The wall of the tall church tower is part of the original structure of the old cloister.



Chapter II

Historical References—Denkendorf

THE FETZER FAMILY resided in Denkendorf in unbroken generations, probably in the same homestead, from approximately 1550 to 1833; hence, Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, takes on considerable significance for purposes of this story.

Denkendorf owes its founding in the gray past to the settling of a noble named Dankino from whom it received its name. He owned an estate south of the Korsch Valley about the year 1000, while the village in general is situated in the northern part of the valley. On his estate was a little spring which in pre-Christian time probably was sanctified and the place for adoration of a Germanic diety. A noble of Denkendorf built a church over this spring about the year 1000, which he dedicated to Father Pelagius. Even today the greater part of the tower of this church is still visible. The characteristics of the building are typical of that time.

Shortly before the year 1130, a grandchild of this first founder of the church, a noble named Berthold of Denkendorf, undertook a pilgrimage into the Holy Land. There in Jerusalem he saw the church of Nativity, and next to it a cloister of the Holy Grave, which supervised the services on the Holy Grave. He resolved to found and build a similar church and a similar cloister in his home in Denkendorf. The cloister, more correctly the noble choir foundation, was vested with his possessions. The first choir members, including its supervisor, came from Jerusalem. The founder, who was without children, finally entered the cloister himself, and by Will gave all of his possessions to it. About the year 1160, the old church was incorporated into the cloister. Soon thereafter, however, it was taken down by the choir, and in the year 1200 a larger church with roomy and high crypte (lower church with the Holy Grave) was built. The cloister church became a place of pilgrimage, which was visited in the following centuries by untold pilgrims.



Fetzer homestead, 22 Hinteren Street, Denkendorf, in oldest part of village. House stands in neighborhood of earlier parsonage.

Interlude

May I say, parenthetically, that my wife, Rhea Fetzer, and I visited this extraordinary cathedral on Easter Sunday in 1952. After a beautiful service, Reverend Heinrich Werner showed us the baptismal which had been in use for many centuries. He stated that many of our Fetzer ancestors as infants had been baptized in this baptismal, which looked as if it might have been carved in

artistic designs only the day before.



Reverend and Mrs. Heinrich Werner at entrance to cloister cathedral, 1952.



John E. Fetzer by elm tree and cathedral, Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, Germany, 1952.



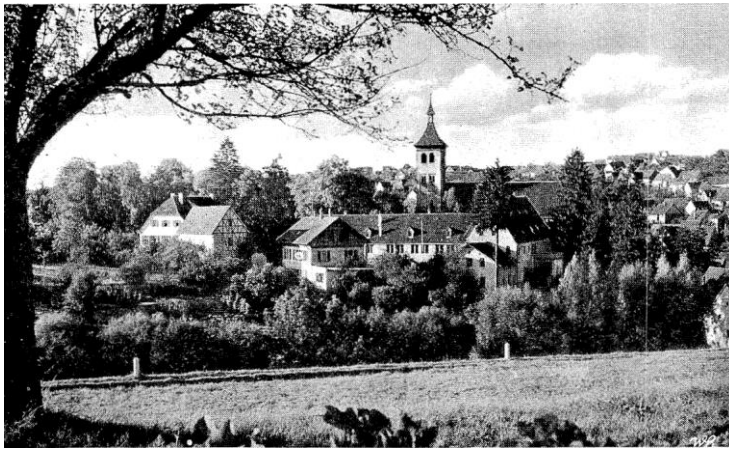
Typical Fetzer grave in cemetery next to old cloister cathedral.

After leaving the cloister we walked under a gigantic elm tree in the churchyard. It is said to be several hundred years old, even preceding the Fetzer generations in Denkendorf. From here we walked through the graveyard where there are many Fetzer graves. Some of these memorials have been beautifully designed. We then visited the nearby Fetzer homestead located at 22 Hinteren Street. Many preceding Fetzer generations lived at this same address. But, to get on with the story.

Reformation

At the time of the introduction of the Reformation in Wurttemberg in 1535 the cloister was closed. The estate of the cloister was from then on administered by an Evangelical supervisor and a Ducal official. A cloister school for the education of future church and state servants, which was founded in 1551, continued to function until about the year 1595.

Coincidentally Bastian Fetzer, the founder of the Fetzer family in Denkendorf, was born within this period. He reached manhood during these unsettled times, married and started a family. He and his wife, Klara, were the progenitors of the second generation, namely George Fetzer, who was born in 1591. He married Agathe Froschlin.



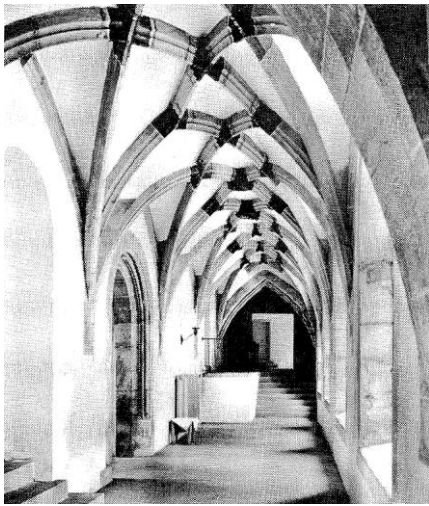
Cloister church in Denkendorf.

From about 1600 the buildings of the cloister for over a century were used only as a lodge for the hunters of the Duke of Wurttemberg. The third generation of Fetzer, George Fetzer (1624–1705), was born in this hunting lodge era. George Fetzer married Agathe Eplin in 1648.

The Thirty Years' War

During the Thirty Years' War the church was again occupied from 1634 to 1648 by the Catholic side. The cloister church, as well as the cemetery church, was reserved for Catholic services. With the peace of 1648, Evangelical services were resumed. In the year 1733 an Evangelical Cloister School was again founded. With this foundation came as teacher, Johann Albrecht Bengel, a saintly as well as a reformed man, who served for twenty-eight years as head of the cloister and preacher. He made the deepest and richest impressions, not only on a great number of pupils, but upon the whole Evangelical Church of Wurttemberg. A memorial tablet to Johann Albrecht Bengel is attached on the cloister church.

During this twenty-eight year period, when Johann Albrecht Bengel was so influential in Denkendorf, the fourth, fifth and sixth generations of Fetzers were born. Of the fourth generation, Paul Fetzer (October 3, 1652–May 3, 1735) married Margaret Keuffer. Of the fifth generation, Paul Fetzer (October 31, 1693–June 5, 1735) married Anna Maria Lebsanft and the sixth, Jacob Fetzer (July 30, 1733–January 1, 1803), married Maria Barbara Keuffer. He was a weaver in the Fetzer tradition and active in the cloister being a church collector. Jacob Frederick Fetzer (October 25, 1768–September 2, 1821) of the seventh generation married Johanna Bunz. He was a mason and a builder of houses. His widow, Johanna Bunz Fetzer (1779–1847), came to the United States in 1833, after her son, Jacob Frederick Fetzer (June 27, 1806–September 11, 1880), preceded her to this country in 1832.



Interior of Cloisture Church, Denkendorf

The Eighth Generation

The eighth generation were the sons and daughters of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1768–1821) and his wife, Johanna Bunz Fetzer (1779–1847). These sons and daughters of the eighth generation were Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880), Mary Barbara Fetzer (1809–1892), Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), Christina Fetzer (1815–1890), Anna Mary Fetzer (1820–1916) and Johanna Fetzer Miller (1803–1851). It should be noted that Johanna had married Michael Miller in Denkendorf. They had two children.

To summarize, between 1550 and 1833, covering a span of 283 years, the village of Denkendorf saw eight generations of Fetzers come and go.

These were as follows:

1. Bastian Fetzer	(1550–1625)
2. George Fetzer	(1591–1660)
3. George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4. Paul Fetzer	(1652–1735)
5. Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6. Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7. Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8. Johanna Fetzer	(1803–1851)
8. Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1806–1880)
8. Mary Barbara Fetzer	(1809–1892)
8. Wendell Frederick Fetzer	(1812–1882)
8. Christina Fetzer	(1815–1890)
8. Anna Mary Fetzer	(1820–1916)



Gigantic elm tree, said to be 1,000 years old, located near the ancient cathedral in Denkendorf.

The eighth generation of Fetzers, that is two brothers and four sisters, and their mother of the seventh generation were caught in the riptide along with scores of other Denkendorf families, who had the urge to find a new life. It becomes fundamentally necessary to seek some historical background for this ground swell which led literally to the mass movement of Denkendorf families. That we shall attempt to explore, briefly, in the following chapter.



Chapter III

Historical References—Wurttemberg

DURING THE 283-year period that the Fetzner family was identified with Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, history shows the German states were involved in a continuous succession of wars, battles, rebellions, riots, uprisings, invasions, occupations, attacks, revolutions, counter-revolutions, offensives, wars of liberation and, finally, encroachment upon territory with impunity. All this was commonplace. Even during the time of so-called peace there was always an “alliance for war” which made it easy to start the next round. During this period there were thirty-five wars and armed conflicts of major consequence.

Peasants Versus Landowners

As a result, historians report that conditions were indeed tragic. The population had decreased, particularly in the rural areas, where the hardships of war fell heaviest, causing them to migrate in large numbers to the cities. Many villages including Denkendorf were largely deserted. Agriculture was almost at a standstill; large numbers of the land workers had been killed or enrolled as mercenaries in the armies; stock had been destroyed and houses burned to the ground. Without capital and credit, the peasants were reduced to utter dependence upon the great nobles and landowners, who only furnished them with the money to rebuild their houses and replenish their stock on extremely hard terms. Everywhere their dues were increased and their rights of tenure diminished. A peasant without capital could not hope to improve the state of his holdings. In consequence of the depopulation of the land, the demand for agricultural produce had decreased, prices of livestock and grain had fallen, and the area of land under cultivation had steadily diminished.



Street scene in Denkendorf.



Denkendorf and surrounding farm lands reminiscent of early 18th Century.

In Denkendorf, when the Duke of Wurttemberg was using the buildings of the cloister as a hunting lodge, the surrounding land was held on lease from the cloister. This was during the time when George Fetzer (1624–1705), his son Paul Fetzer (1652–1735), and his grandson Paul Fetzer (1693–1735) were peasant farmers destined to suffer untold hardships.

The great landowners suffered in like manner with the peasant farmers and, in order to maintain their estates, were forced to place mortgages on their properties at a high rate of interest. If, in spite of these conditions, the nobility succeeded for the most part in maintaining their properties, it was chiefly due to governmental help in declaring a moratorium on the payment of interest. The landlords were also seldom in a position to carry out any agricultural development, and it was only gradually that a certain number of them, at the instigation of the ruling princes, began to cultivate the potato, which had been newly imported from America, and to plant fruit trees and tobacco.

Industry and Commerce

Industry and commerce had been equally ruined by the wars. The disorganization of industry had favored the import of foreign goods; the lack of purchasing power and skilled labor made recovery difficult. The once flourishing linen and cloth industry decreased and the quality, too, deteriorated. Official regulations were of little avail, and it was only the immigration of the French Huguenots that gave new life to the industry. This new life failed to solve the economic plight of Jacob Fetzer (1733–1803), who was a weaver in the Fetzer tradition. He turned to other means for a livelihood.

Money was scarce and furniture, art treasures and other valuables had been looted in large quantities by foreign armies. The crushing levies, which the towns had to pay to preserve themselves from the hand of a potential invader, had brought them to the verge of ruin.

Intellectual Versus Material

Intellectual life had also suffered severely. Hard conditions had made material interests and the struggle for daily bread predominant. The striving after wealth and material comfort obsessed the nation, impoverished and demoralized by war. The sense of nationality was at a low ebb and the generations that had grown to manhood during the periods of war had no other conception than that Wurttemberg was predestined to be ill-used by her foreign neighbors, particularly the French. A vast number of French words had been introduced into the German language. Ultimately this foreign culture descended into the ranks of the middle and the peasant classes, as witness the dropping of the “t” in Fetzer, in order to downgrade the German and upgrade the French, so that the name became Fezer in some areas of Wurttemberg.

Emigrations

Small wonder that Germans were ready to desert the Fatherland by the thousands. When in the year 1817 serfdom was stopped, great poverty took place, and by 1832, 1833 and 1852 heavy emigrations from Denkendorf to America were under motion. Scores of Denkendorf families including the Fetzers were ready and willing to leave behind the Old World with its crowded poverty, its economic and political oppression, and its religious intolerance. They were ready to adventure courageously into the untried New World with its freedoms, its dangers, its hardships and its rich but uncertain rewards. The expanded story of the Denkendorf invasions of North

America in 1832 and 1833 follow!



Chapter IV

Excerpts From The Evangelical Community Paper

THE REVEREND HEINRICH WERNER, for many years the head of the Lutheran Cloister at Denkendorf, followed meticulous research on the history of the church and the village. He supervised and searched the church and village records to help form the Fetzer genealogy. The final result was a completely authentic record, going far beyond all initial hopes. The following excerpts from the Evangelical Community Paper of Denkendorf concerning the emigrations to North America are a gold mine of evidence. It's easy to lean heavily on every word.

Emigrations in 1832

The following is stated in the oftentimes-mentioned Book of Memories:

“In the year 1817, several persons from here had already emigrated to North America, namely Johannes Nodinger with family and Jakob Friedrich Lebsanft, mason, who left his wife and children behind. Their journey was unhappy; they were scattered by storm and suffered shipwreck on the coast of Norway. Later on they succeeded to get to North America where Nodinger settled in the state of Ohio. From time to time he wrote to his older children who were left behind, acquainting them with his decreasing luck in circumstances, and wrote of the marriages of the children who accompanied him. He also wrote of his conversion within himself (‘the waves of the ocean softened my heart’)—and, therefore, this news often was a subject of merriment in this community.

“In the year 1826, a son left behind, Thomas Nodinger, mason, who became a widower and had no children, resolved to visit the father, and arrived there, happy. In the year 1831, a local citizen, Jacob Frederick Brücker, with wife and three children, emigrated there. When, in the Fall of 1831, the news of the happy arrival of Nodinger was received (as the good Denkendorfers heard how easy it is to get a large farm and become prosperous in North America, and how good the meat, and how beautiful and white the bread is), a great desire for emigration became evident, which was dampened only by the doubt of the veracity of this news and fear of

the difficult sea voyage. Several fathers, however, who had large families and were without work, did not see how they could exist; several others, who did not want their fellow citizens to be witnesses to their, at times, self-induced poverty, and several single people—masons, tailors, etc.—resolved to try to see the New World. The trip in June and September, 1832, was started by the following persons and families:

The Travelers

1. Jakob Epple, weaver, with wife and seven (7) boys, of which the oldest was just twelve years.
2. John George Geyer, farmer, with wife and two (2) children.
3. Johannes Harsch, weaver, with wife and nine (9) children.
4. Michael Kettenacker, tailor, with wife and two (2) children.
5. Jakob Friedrich Kriechbaum, wagonmaker, with three (3) children and one grandchild (the wife remained behind).
6. *Johann George Kieser, weaver, with wife and five (5) children.*
7. Johann Michael Lang, weaver, with wife and one (1) child.
8. Joseph Friedrich Roth, farmer, with wife and one (1) child.
9. *Jakob Friedrich Scheurenbrand with wife and two (2) children.*
10. Johann Georg Keller, alone (wife and children remained behind).
11. Johann George Silber, carpenter, with wife and six (6) children.

In addition, the following single persons:

Gottlieb Kettenacker, shoemaker;

Joh. Eisele, nailsmith;

Joh. Scheurenbrand, tailor;

Jakob Friedrich Fetzer, mason;

Joh. Adam Steimer, mason;

Jak. Friedrich Keller, butcher;

Jak. Friedrich Silver, carpenter;

Eva Rosine Brucker, single—

a total, therefore, of sixty-seven (67) persons.”

The Route

Of those who emigrated during the year 1832, the Old Book tells as follows: “They traveled with the ship, Blumhardt of Neckarrems of Heilbronn, to Amsterdam, and sailed on the North American three-masted Edward on July 11th and landed well and happy on September 2nd in Philadelphia. From there they traveled via Reading and Pittsburgh to Zanesville in the state of Ohio, where after a voyage of four to five weeks they arrived at Gottlieb Nodinger, son of Johannes Nodinger. Soon thereafter they were called on by the latter, whose farm was approximately seven or eight hours from Zanesville, and they also bought property in his neighborhood. They now lived within a radius of 1½ hours.”

Communications

“In the first letters they did not show much love for the new Fatherland as yet, and counseled against emigration. However, they did not forget to mention that in America everybody lives every day as in a wedding—meat, three times; cheese, twice; and bread like milk cake and even butter thereon. One did not work as in Germany, and no soldier would come in front of your house and no hunter in the woods to chase you when you wanted to gather wood. In later letters, it showed that they had become better acquainted in their new Fatherland. With great compassion one read in the letter of Jacob Epple, for whose large family one was very worried, that he had bought a 150 acre field and already 24 acres were under cultivation; and that for Christmas he had butchered a 200 pound pig.”

First letter of Joh. George Keller to his wife, dated November 8th, 1832, via New York and Havre de Graven, arrived on December 8th. The letter reports as follows:

K. sailed from Amsterdam on July 11. Arrived in Philadelphia on September 2nd, stayed there four days, embarked on a canal boat to Reading. There he bought a wagon and horses and

traveled four weeks inland and arrived at Gottlieb Nodinger and Jakob Fr. Brücker, near Zanesville. He wished that his brother-in-law, Drexler, would also come here, that he would progress better than in Germany, because in order to make a garment one gets 10 to 12 gulden. If his wife would come, she should bring the following things along: bed sheets, linens, four or five pairs of shoes, buttons, stockings, needles, Haften (it is too expensive in America), one-half dozen sickles, one clock, new bedsack, Zwilchsacke, one-half dozen snuff boxes from Baluf in Neuhausen, one for me with my name thereon, and one pound ten snuff, tobacco from Reihle in Stuttgart, where the Matthasle gets his snuff. Also, equip yourself with food-pretzels, good white Zwieback, wine, brandy, dried prunes, and a quart of summer oats, one-eighth ever-blooming clover, bed sheets and Kappis seed. You should change the money in Stuttgart into Frankenthaler.

Second letter from Mr. Silber, carpenter, dated 16/18 of November, describes mainly the trip on the ocean, the emigrants suffered a severe storm from July 16th to 19th (probably still in the Channel). He does not invite anyone. He says they have bad people in America who like to cheat everyone, particularly in the cities. A workman earns daily 2 to 3 gulden, but the money was hard to get. He has a farm of 40 to 50 acres with two horses, very uneven, but in the neighborhood of a saw and gristmill, and sends his children to the English school.

Third letter of Joseph Friedr. Roth states that he also bought 40 acres of land, cultivated 24 acres, and the rest of it woods. He invites no one; in fact, he discourages his brother-in-law. On his farm he has 100 bearing fruit trees and says of the neighborhood that it is quite uneven, hilly, and not particularly beautiful. The 40 acres with house cost 562 fl. The lowliest lives as well as the richest.

Fourth letter from J. G. Geyer states that he and his father-in-law bought 80 acres of land, of which 50 acres are cultivated and 20 acres are already in wheat and three acres in rye. They live in Dieberdaun.

A radius of one-half hour from there is a German church. Every four weeks they have services and every half year Communion. He writes as a whole very invitingly and advises to take the trip via Bremen from where emigrants would be transported for 80 fl., free of charge, while they had to pay 10 Carolin and had to provide themselves.

Emigrations in 1833

The Old Book continues its story (in addition to reports of Jacob Epple): “The news concerning the improved status of the father and his seven sons so pleased many local citizens that a great

many expressed a desire to follow. Most of the single sons, who had gone before, had looked for and found work in New York, Philadelphia and Zanesville. However, the Fetzer and Steimer sons wrote their parents that each of them already had fifty acres of land. After that news many were firm in their resolve to emigration. By and by more and more were added to the list and the number of the emigrants in 1833 surpassed the number of those of 1832, and probably would have been much larger still if the sale of the farms and houses would not have been so difficult.”

The Family List

The names of those families and single persons who emigrated in 1833 are as follows:

1. Joh. George Brücker, mason, with wife and one (1) child.
2. Joh. George Brücker, farmer, with wife and three (3) children.
3. *Johanna Fetzer, widow, with four (4) children.*
4. Joh. Jakob Keller and wife.
5. Eva Maria Keller and one (1) child followed her husband, who emigrated the previous year.
6. Eva Rosine Kriechbaum and one (1) child followed her husband, who emigrated the previous year.
7. Lorenz Mauz, carpenter, with wife and nine (9) children.
8. *Michael Müller, weaver, with wife and two (2) children. (Mrs. Müller was Johanna Fetzer.)*
9. George Friedrich Roth, farmer, with wife and seven (7) children.
10. Johannes Schick, weaver, with wife and five (5) children.
11. Joh. George Schweizer, shoemaker, with wife and one (1) child.
12. Joseph Friedrich Silber, blacksmith, with wife and one (1) child.
13. *Joh. Adam Steimer, farmer, with wife and three (3) children.*

Single persons:

Paulus Glohr, mason;

Gottlieb Krinn, blacksmith;
Joh. Jakob Bayh, ropemaker;
Johann Jacob Froschle, mason;
Christiane Mezger, with her child;
and Rosine Glohr
Joh. Michael Grammlich, mason;
Jacob Friedrich Geyer, farmer;
Joh. Adam Bayh, mason;
Katharine Barbara Silber;

a total of 71 persons.

The Voyage

They left here on the 9th of May, 1833, and embarked on the previously mentioned ship Blumhardt for Amsterdam, where they boarded an American ship from Baltimore. The help of the Almighty be with them upon this trip!

On the whole they were in good spirits. There also were several families amongst them, of which the heads and members always stood out for their true fear of God. They did not forget upon parting to ask the minister to include them and the entire group of travelers not only in his own silent prayer but also in the official community prayer. The minister consented to do so. Of the others—part of whom were lightheaded and not too well reputed—we will only hope that the waves of the ocean may also soften their hearts and bring Christ nearer to them.

More Letters

In regard to the trip of the emigrants during the year 1833, one heard from the first letter as follows:

The trip to Amsterdam took three weeks. From there to Baltimore, three months. They were delayed three weeks in the Channel near England by adverse winds. Because they were gone so

long, finally a ship from Baltimore met them. In most of the letters there were complaints about the captain, who apparently did not know the way. One woman stated that the captain was completely drunk every day. The passengers planned to imprison him and turn the ship over to three English sailors, but, as soon as he discovered this plan, he used distress signals. Then, with God's help, the pilot came on board. In America I cannot go into the community. Things are overdone here and not to my taste. I want to stay near the ground where I have caught root. During the trip and in the first few days after landing, seven persons died, three of whom were from Denkendorf.

This news from the difficult trip which came from New York dampened the spirits of those planning emigration substantially, and during the entire winter no house sales were made. But also the news from the state of Ohio did not sound too good:

The food is as expensive as there. The farms are hilly, the houses like dog coops.

Broken Dreams

Soon it came out more and more what well-informed people already wrote, that in all things are not as one dreams and, as the earliest emigrants wrote, that no doubt young single persons who love to work could earn more there than here, but that families very seldom have a pleasant existence in the beginning. This was substantiated through an emigrant (from Bernhausen), who returned in March, 1834, into the country and, previous to his return, visited all Denkendorfers in the state of Ohio for the purpose of buying land, but then decided to return to New York because he did not like it there. So, it is now quiet again, and the old Biblical saying received additional credit, "Remain in the land from which you came and support yourself honestly." May it forevermore become stronger.

Additional news came from the emigrants, at least those living in New York, with George Friedrich Roth, who with his wife and four children, in the Fall of 1834, returned (three children having died there). He was afraid of the hard work, never having had the reputation of a good worker, which the clearing of the woods entailed, as well as some deprivations which were inherent in the living in the woods. Therefore, he could not make up his mind to buy land there. After having stayed in New York for a full year, where he earned a living through day work and his wife probably helped by begging, he returned in September, 1834, with a packet to Havre, France, after having spent between 1800 and 2000 fl. of his estate. He also claimed that several

other emigrants followed him because they did not like it in America, but they are also the ones who did not like to work here either.



Chapter V

Jacob Frederick Fetzer In 1832

THE FATHER of Jacob Frederick Fetzer was a stone mason and a builder of houses. Due to the hard times that then prevailed, work was not plentiful. There was intense competition for jobs. The elder Fetzer accepted work on a construction project considered hazardous. Although details are not available, the fact remains that he lost his life as the result of an accident in a fall from a high elevation. Young Jacob was only fifteen years old at the time of the death of his father. Being the oldest son, it fell to him to look after the destiny of his mother and his younger brother and sisters. He followed his father's footsteps and became a mason and builder, although as a younger boy he worked on the nearby farms, some of which had been run by his peasant farmer Fetzer ancestors.

While doing his craft Jacob became a fast friend of another young man of the same profession, namely John Adam Steimer. These single young men now had reached the time in life when family responsibilities were a staggering load. Both young men wished to marry (John's sister, Catherine, was Jacob's sweetheart and Jacob's sister, Mary Barbara, was John's friend). However, the economic facts of life in Denkendorf would not permit any solid family planning.

Preparation for Departure

Both young men, having known members of Nodinger and Brücker families, were willing listeners when the glowing reports came back from the state of Ohio. In due course they were determined to make a try for it and subsequently sixty-seven Denkendorfers joined the party. The year was 1832 and they planned to depart on June 11th.

In preparation for his departure Jacob gave his sister, Johana, a hymn book. This book, which the writer has as a cherished possession, has the following on the flyleaf:

This hymn book belongs to Johana Müllerin in Denkendorf,

The 10th of June 1832.

From your brother,

Jacob Frederick Fetzter

On the following date, June 11, 1832, John Adam Steimer wrote the following in the front of a Book of Sermons:

This book belongs to John Adam Steimer
(Down) stream goes my journey
How shall I go
I am weary and tired
That I cannot know
Here I sit and wait
I hold the sails (ready)
Until a good wind
Furthers my course.

The 11th June, 1832

On June 11th, when the caravan left Denkendorf, among those present were John George Keiser, a young man who subsequently married John Adam Steimer's sister, and Jacobina Scheurenbrand, (she did not leave until 1838), who was to become the bride of Wendell Frederick Fetzter, the brother of Jacob.

The entire party traveled on the Rhine River ship Blumhardt. After a three-week journey they arrived in Amsterdam, Holland, where they boarded the three-masted ship Edward. John Adam Steimer recorded the following in his Book of Sermons:

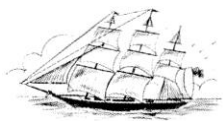
God looks into me (my soul)
And I upon him alone.
My oar and compass
Is nothing more than this.
Ah, if it is thus
My little ship will ride safely.
Even though wind and waves storm
They will not destroy me.
Doubt and disloyalty often make me forget
And rely upon myself.
Then I think I shall be lost
But Jesus, who loves me,
Gives me his hand again

Oh that I might stand more firmly
And look upon him unwaveringly.

They sailed July 11, 1832 and landed in Philadelphia September 2, 1832.

The Ship Edward

Concerning the ship Edward, the writer in 1946 went to Philadelphia and spent some ten days searching through barrels and crates in the Customs House in an effort to find the manifest of the ship Edward. My search was rewarded for ultimately I found the ship's passenger list which had been preserved in first-class condition. In contrast to many of these records, apparently the captain of this ship was a careful craftsman. For the most part, he recorded in neat handwriting the entire list of passengers and there I found the names of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, who at the time was twenty-six years old and his occupation was listed as a mason. Also the name of John Adam Steimer was found. He was listed as age twenty-five and his occupation as a mason. The ship was listed as 339 tons and was built in 1822 in Durham, New Hampshire. It was owned by Thomas A. Haven of Philadelphia and William Haven and Benjamin Holmes of Portsmouth. It was commissioned in Philadelphia and registered there on the 20th of January, 1832. The captain of the ship was A. Comerais. There was a total of 136 persons on board. Also listed were three stowaways, who were deserters from the Dutch seamen service. During the crossing on July 18th the ship Edward took on board five fishermen who were blown off course from the Jutland Islands in a severe gale. The names of these English fishermen were listed. The captain also made an entry to the effect that the passengers had sixty-five chests containing clothing and provisions, eight boxes and thirteen barrels.



To the West

To continue the story, Jacob Fetzer and John Steimer, together with the rest of the party, left Philadelphia by canal boat and traveled to Reading, Pennsylvania; thence to Zanesville, Ohio, via Pittsburgh, by horse-drawn wagons. The trip took nearly five weeks. The entire party arrived at the home of Gottlieb Nodinger. From here the families went their separate ways to seek land and

establish homes in the new Fatherland.



Today there must be literally thousands of descendants of these early Denkendorf families in the state of Ohio and elsewhere throughout the United States. Unfortunately these families have long since lost track of each other and, of course, the younger generations have little, if any, knowledge of this past history.

With respect to the single boys in the Denkendorf party, only Fetzer and Steimer headed for the land. The rest secured employment in Philadelphia and Zanesville. Jacob and John continued their trip to the south and finally each was able to secure fifty acres of land in Morgan County, Ohio. Jacob Frederick Fetzer located in an area formerly known as “near Margaret’s Creek.” The exact location was near Deavertown in York Township in the northwest section of the county, described as the North Half of the West Half of the Southwest Quarter in Section 27, Range 13, Township 10. In 1944 it was owned by Floyd Divers, Route 5, McConnelsville, Ohio.

Based on these acquisitions by the Fetzer and Steimer boys, enthusiastic reports went back to Denkendorf. That started the exodus of 1833.



[illegible]

Species	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500
...																																																																																																																																																																												

Species	Age	Sex	Notes
1. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
2. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
3. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
4. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
5. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
6. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
7. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
8. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
9. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
10. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
11. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
12. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
13. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
14. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
15. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
16. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
17. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
18. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
19. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
20. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
21. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
22. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
23. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
24. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
25. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
26. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
27. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
28. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
29. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
30. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
31. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
32. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
33. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
34. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
35. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
36. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
37. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
38. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
39. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
40. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
41. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
42. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
43. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
44. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
45. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
46. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
47. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
48. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
49. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male
50. <i>Alcedo</i>	25	♂	Adult male

[illegible]

Passenger list from ship Edward on which Jacob Frederick Fetzer arrived in America, 1832.



Chapter VI

Johanna Bunz Fetzer In 1833

AFTER RECEIVING a letter from her son, Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880), urging the family to come to America, Johanna Bunz Fetzer (1779–1847) decided in the affirmative. Accordingly, the family completed preparations. She was accompanied by her son, Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), and her four daughters, Mary Barbara Fetzer (1809–1892), Christina Fetzer (1815–1890), Anna Mary Fetzer (1820–1916), Johanna Fetzer Miller (1803–1851) and her husband, Michael Miller, as well as the two Miller children.

It should be noted that John Adam Steimer, the elder, his wife and three children, as well as John George Bricker, mason, with wife and one child, are listed in the Denkendorf party of seventy-one which left May 9, 1833. These neighbors, in addition to Michael Miller, his wife Johanna, and their two children, become important for identification purposes in ascertaining the name of the ship in that which follows.

The record states that the group took the river boat Blumhardt down the Rhine to Amsterdam where they boarded a ship headed for the United States about May 30th. They arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, the first week in September, 1833.

The Vessel of Record

The writer examined, in 1947, the records of the United States Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, Maryland. The records concerning the arrival of ships in Baltimore in 1833 were very incomplete as the result of slipshod handling.

Concerning the ship Jason, the records indicate that Michael Miller, wife and two children were aboard; also that John Adam Steimer, his wife and three children were present, as well as John George Bricker. There were several other entries that could have pertained to Johanna Fetzer (1779–1847) and her children; however, these could not be proved to be accurate. One report indicated Johanna might have taken another ship to New York, but it seems unlikely she would have separated from her family. It is most likely that Johanna Fetzer (1779–1847) and her four children arrived on the ship Jason, since her daughter, son-in-law and their two children were listed, as well as her neighbors, the Steimers and the Brickers. The evidence is conclusive

enough to assume that the ship Jason should be the vessel of record.

A further examination of the Denkendorf record is necessary as a historical item for a comparison to the final paragraph hereof.

“The trip to Amsterdam took three weeks. From there to Baltimore, three months. They were delayed three weeks in the Channel near England by adverse winds. Because they were gone so long, finally a ship from Baltimore met them. In most of the letters there were complaints about the captain who apparently did not know the way. One woman stated that the captain was completely drunk every day. The passengers planned to imprison him and turn the ship over to three English sailors but, as soon as he discovered this plan, he used distress signals. Then, with God’s help, the pilot came on board.”

Mary Fetzter Leffler Confirms

Against the above quotation, let me refer you to the following: Many years later Mary Fetzter Leffler (1820–1916), a daughter of Johanna Fetzter (1779–1847), in commenting on this voyage, stated the following: “I came to this country with my poor widowed mother and large family. We embarked at Amsterdam in May, 1833, on a sailing vessel for America. The ship, becoming disabled, lost her reckoning and wandered about at sea until provisions, especially water supplies, became very low. In fact, the family and others would have perished for lack of water had not my mother fortunately brought on board a keg of vinegar which they diluted with small quantities of stale water that was portioned out to them. They finally landed after a voyage of 108 days, during which dire experience nine persons died and were buried at sea.”

The above quotation was taken from the biographical record of Wood County, Ohio, J. H. Beers and Company, 1897.

Undoubtedly the trek from Baltimore to Ohio was not unlike that of the expedition in 1832. The hills and trails through Maryland and the Virginias were not unlike those of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, Morgan County, Ohio, is our next center of interest.



An examination of the Johanna Bunz Fetzer (1779–1847) papers reveals a description in her own words as follows: “Later in life I put on weight, but as a young girl I was rather thin. I loved to wear my hair in curls.” The above drawing of Johanna Fetzer was done under the direction of the Italian artist, Luigi De Paolo.



Chapter VII

The Fetzers In Morgan County, Ohio

JOHANNA BUNZ FETZER (1779–1847) settled on a farm near her son, Jacob Frederick. That was in 1833. The location is described as being located on the West Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 21, Range 13, Township 10. In 1944 it was owned by D. R. Linger, Rural Route 4, McConnelsville, Ohio.

Many Denkendorf families lived in Morgan County, but the close neighbors were the Steimers and the Sherebrands. However, Jacobina Sherebrand (1820–1907) of subsequent interest to the Fetzers did not arrive in this country until 1838, along with her mother, step-father, a sister and two brothers.

As far as the Fetzers were concerned, Jacob was still a single man, yet to marry the Steimer girl a year later. Wendell Frederick, who was twenty-one years old, was to marry Jacobina Sherebrand (1820–1907), as referred to above, seven years later. The Millers and their children lived on the same farm as Johanna Fetzer.

The Fetzer and Steimer Marriages

Jacob Frederick Fetzer and John Adam Steimer had made their start. Each had fifty acres of land, had built a log house and barn, and was ready to begin life in earnest in the new land. November 30, 1834 was to be the big date. On that day a double wedding was held at the Jerusalem Lutheran Church near Deavertown, Ohio. Jacob Frederick Fetzer married Catherine Steimer and John Adam Steimer married Mary Barbara Fetzer. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Frankenberg, minister of the church. All members of the two families were present as well as a goodly number of ex-Denkendorfers.

John Adam and Mary Barbara Fetzer Steimer (1809–1892) had eight children. These were John Adam, Mary Barbara, Hannah, Mary, John, Catherine, Sarah and George. The youngest was George Adam Steimer (1852–1939). His widow, Anna May Steimer, was still living on July 26, 1943 on the original Steimer farm near Deavertown, when the writer paid a visit to that community. It was through Mrs. Steimer that I obtained many of the earlier Fetzer records, including the identification that led to the discovery that the Fetzer family came from the

village of Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, Germany. Anna May Steimer found a slip of paper in the Bible owned by John Adam Steimer on which was written the following: “John Adam Steimer, born July 17, 1806 in Denkendorf in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, emigrated to the United States in the year 1832 in the 26th year of age. Married Marion Barbara Fetzer November 30, 1834, from which marriage eight children were born, three boys and five girls.” Anna May Steimer also found an envelope between the leaves of the family Bible in which was enclosed a greeting card to Mary Barbara Fetzer Steimer and the return address had the name of Mrs. Jacobine Sherebrand Fetzer, Ridgeville Corners, Henry County, Ohio. It was this address that led me to northwest Ohio and through that I discovered all of the Wendell Frederick Fetzer line. In other words, “the other lost brother” of Jacob Frederick Fetzer had been discovered.

Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880)

Jacob and his wife, Catherine Steimer Fetzer, had six children of the ninth generation. These were Catherine (1836–1892), Jacob Frederick (1837–1854), Barbara (1838–1892), John Adam (1840–1882), John (1843–1917) and Christiana (1845). The first four were born in Morgan County and the last two were born in Hocking County.

As time went on, Jacob Frederick Fetzer increased his land holdings as did his mother, Johanna, and the Millers. The families were growing, including those of the brother and sisters of Jacob Frederick.

Christina Fetzer in 1837 married Felix Kessler. They lived in Muskingum County, Ohio, where they had at least five children, namely Jacob, Mary, Mathias, John and Joseph.

Wendell Frederick in 1840 married Jacobina Sherebrand. They lived in Hocking, Pickaway, Henry and Fulton Counties, Ohio.

Anna Mary Fetzer in 1843 married Adam Leffler and moved to Muskingum and Wood Counties, Ohio.

By 1840 Jacob Frederick Fetzer had lived in the United States long enough to qualify for citizenship. Accordingly, on April 4, 1840, he entered the Common Pleas Court at the county seat in McConnellsville, Ohio, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. This is recorded on page fifty-seven of Book E of the Minutes of the Common Pleas Court as follows:

“Court Date April 4, 1840—JACOB F. FETZER, a native of Wurttemberg, having produced satisfactory evidence of his having made application and given notice of his intention to become a

citizen of the United States more than two years past, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court of the oaths of Jno. Gaeger and Eli Deaver that he has resided upwards of five years in the United States and more than two years in the State of Ohio, during which time he has behaved as a good moral citizen, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the Same, thereupon came the said JACOB F. FETZER and in open Court took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly all allegiance and fidelity he owes to the King of Wurttemberg, of whom he was a Subject. It is ordered that the Said, JACOB F. FETZER be admitted to all the rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States, and that a certificate issue to the said applicant on demand.”



Birth and baptismal certificate of John Adam Fetzer (1840–1882).

John Adam Fetzner (1840–1882)

It was in this same year of 1840 that Jacob and Catherine had their third-born child, a boy. They gave him the name John Adam. Undoubtedly the youngster was named after John Adam Steimer. This John Adam Fetzer (1840–1882) was the grandfather of the writer. It may be of some interest to relate that, after my initial interest in securing some information about the Fetzer family history, I had remembered that as a child I saw in the effects of my father a certificate of

birth and baptism giving the essential information on John Adam Fetzer, my grandfather. This certificate was lost for many years. Later it was found crumpled on the bottom layer of a large box of papers. It was this certificate that actually led me to the basic information in Morgan County which ultimately untangled the entire Fetzer history. This certificate is a typical Pennsylvania Dutch design, printed by G. S. Peters of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, about 150 years ago. The certificate read as follows: “To these two parents: as Jacob Frederick Fetzer and his wife Catherine Margaret, a daughter of J. A. Steimer, was born a son on the 19th day of December in the year of our Lord 1840. This child was born in York Township in Morgan County in the State of Ohio in North America; and received the name of John Adam. Witnesses present at the act of baptism: The parents.”

Final Days in Morgan County

In 1840 Jacob Frederick Fetzer was preparing to move his family to Hocking County, Ohio, in spite of the fact that his mother was in poor health. Subsequently, after a prolonged illness, she passed away in 1847 and is thought to be buried in the cemetery of the Jerusalem Lutheran Church where the Steimers are buried. Her country place passed to the Miller family after her death. Subsequently the Millers are said to have moved to Van Wert, Ohio, but this is without confirmation.

With the death of Johanna Bunz Fetzer in 1847, it brought the end of the name of Fetzer in Morgan County, Ohio. Within a space of fifteen years they came—they went. As with all pioneer families, they were restless and kept the march going west, forever seeking new opportunities and a better life.



Monument installed Jerusalem Church Cemetery, Morgan County, Ohio, by John E. Fetzer,

1959.

As a finale to the Fetzers and Denkendorfers of Morgan County, the writer in 1959 memorialized their efforts by placing a monument in the Jerusalem Lutheran churchyard cemetery. It is placed near the gravesite of Mary Barbara Fetzer Steimer. It reads as follows:

To JOHANNA FETZER and her children

1803	Johanna Muller	1851
1806	Jacob Frederick	1880
1809	Barbara Steimer	1892
1812	Wendell Frederick	1882
1815	Christine Kessler	1890
1820	Mary A. Leffler	1916

and the threescore families from Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, Germany who came to this area in the early 19th Century.

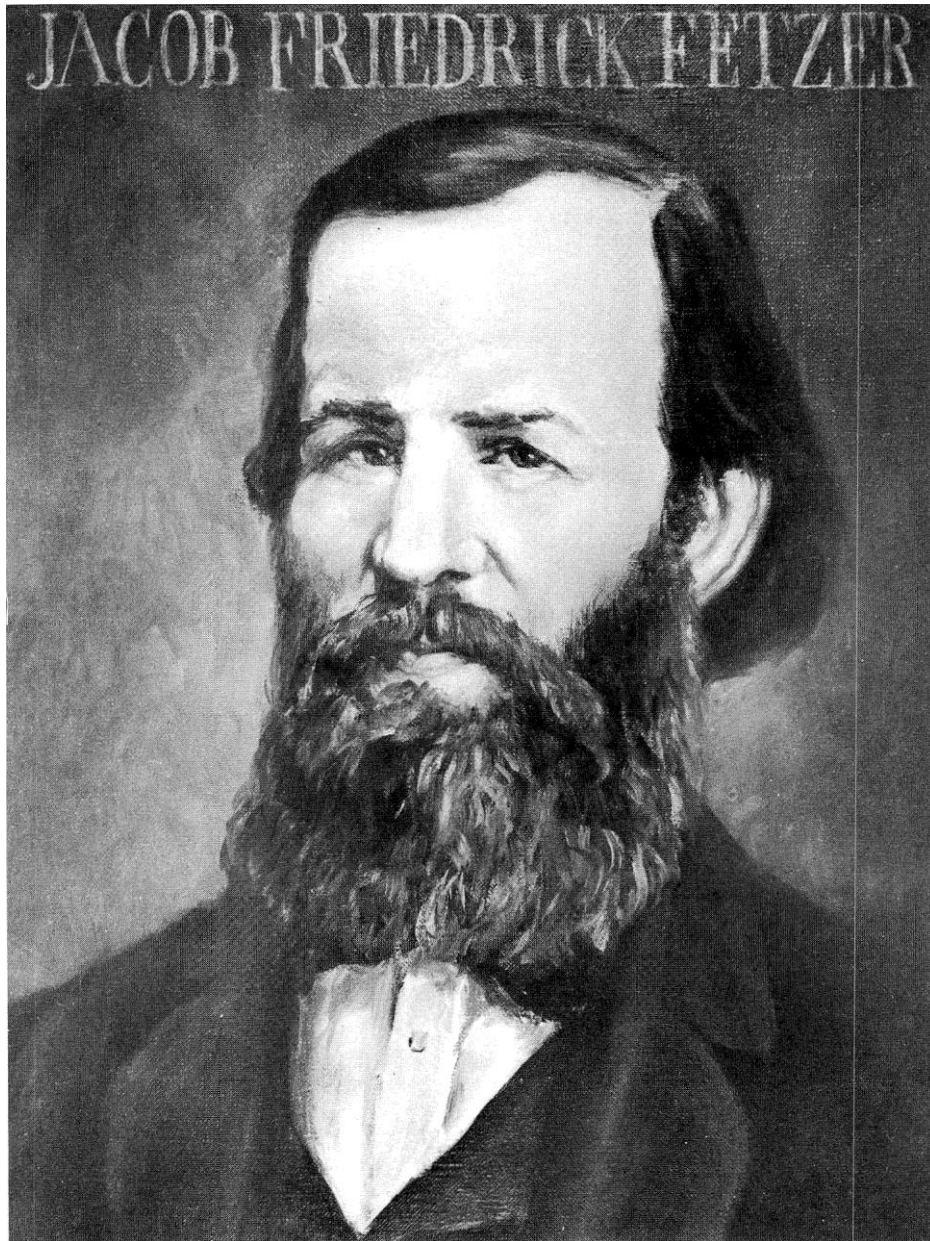
Commemorated by John E. Fetzer Kalamazoo, Michigan

JOHANNA BUNZ FETZER

1779 1847

The Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) story continues in the following chapters. For the continuation of the account concerning Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882) and his sisters, turn to the chapters entitled “The Wendell Frederick Fetzer Family of Hocking County, Ohio” and “The Fetzers of Northwest Ohio.”





Jacob Frederick Fetzer

Photograph of a painting copied from an original tintype of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880).

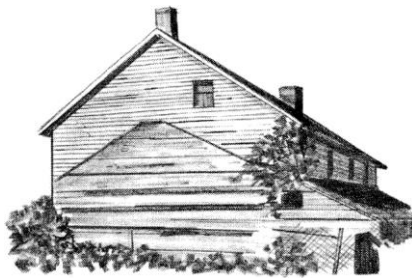


Chapter VIII

The Jacob Frederick Fetzer Family Of Hocking County, Ohio

AT THE time Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) first settled in Morgan County, Ohio, his friend of Denkendorf, John George Keiser, had settled in Hocking County, Ohio. It had become apparent that the land first acquired by Jacob Frederick Fetzer in Morgan County was not too productive. He sought, therefore, to improve his status. At the instance of John George Keiser, he investigated the possibility of land in Hocking County. According to Alice Boileau, a granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, he and John George Keiser walked all the way to Chillicothe, Ohio, to the land office of the United States government. As a result of that visit, John George Keiser was successful in obtaining a land grant from the United States government for eighty-two acres. Apparently Jacob was unsuccessful. Jacob Frederick Fetzer then bought the Keiser land for \$245. This land, located in Laurel Township, Hocking County, was conveyed by deed to Jacob Frederick Fetzer June 16, 1838.

As a result of this transaction, by 1842 Jacob had completed the move of his family from Morgan County to Hocking County and had settled the 82 acres. In due course he was able to clear the land and use the logs to build a house and barn. As this is written in 1964, this old log house and barn are still standing and lived in by the Albert Kuhn family, descendants of Jacob Frederick Fetzer. From the records it is apparent that Jacob was able to increase his holdings of land from 82 to 160 acres. For the most part, the acreage was poor, but in time he succeeded in developing a peach orchard, which seemed to be the backbone of the Fetzer family income.



Jacob F. Fetzer home (built about 1842) near Logan, Ohio, as it appeared in 1951.

By 1851 Jacob was sufficiently prosperous to speculate in town property at Logan, Ohio,

the county seat of Hocking County. A number of transactions in the buying and selling of houses and business sites were recorded over a period of years by the Register of Deeds in the courthouse—a far cry from his days of abject poverty in Denkendorf. Even though he had a degree of prosperity, it did not deter him from practicing his stone masonry learned in Denkendorf. It is said that he helped lay the foundation of the first courthouse in Hocking County, as well as other public buildings in Logan and Columbus. Moreover, he took the time to train his son-in-law, Lewis Wetzler, and his brother, Wendell Frederick Fetzer, in the art of masonry.

Family Problems

In the meantime family problems were his lot in life. His wife, Catherine Steimer Fetzer, died at the age of thirty-six as the result of childbirth. The date of her death was July 25, 1845. The child, Christiana, died at the age of ten days. Both mother and child were buried in nearby St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery.



Jacob F. Fetzer barn (built about 1842) near Logan, Ohio, as it appeared in 1951.

Jacob Frederick never remarried. His daughter, Barbara, stayed with him until his terminal illness thirty-five years later.

His son, Jacob Frederick, at the age of seventeen, died as a result of an accident in blasting a well. The date of his death was September 13, 1854. He was buried in the nearby St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery.

His daughter, Catherine, married Lewis Wetzler (September 24, 1833–March 1, 1911) on April 24, 1858. They had six children. Catherine Fetzer Wetzler was born December 6, 1836 and died January 8, 1892 of a heart ailment resulting from injuries sustained when she was thrown off a wagon with runaway horses. Both Catherine and Lewis Wetzler are buried in St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery.

Barbara, his daughter, married Elias Schoch in 1874. They had one daughter, Lilly, of the tenth generation, who was killed in an accident. Barbara died as the result of cancer and is buried in Indiana.

More about his two sons, J. Adam Fetzer and John Fetzer, will come later in Indiana and Kansas.

The Family Bible

Apparently Jacob Frederick Fetzer was a man of strong religious convictions. When one surveys the vicissitudes with his family, he well might have taken some solace in his Evangelical Lutheran background.

The writer has Jacob's well-worn German Bible. Written on the reverse of the front cover is the following:

From Adam to Noah	1600
From Noah to Abraham	400
From Abraham to Moses	500
From Moses to Solomon	500
From Solomon to Christ	1000
From Christ to us	1825

He who steals from me this book is a thief, He who brings it back to me is a child of God.

I also have a Book of Sermons published in Nurtigen, Wurttemberg, in 1758 and originally owned by Jacob's wife, Catherine, when she was a little girl. Undoubtedly these and all their books and Bibles were brought from Denkendorf.

The following is recorded on the flyleaves of this Book of Sermons:

This book of sermons belongs to Catharina Margareta Steimerin (maiden name)

Born March 12, 1809

Remain devout and virtuous for such will eventually prosper.

My wife Catharina Margareta Fetzerin died July 25, 1845, burial the 27th.

Died on the 25th at 2 o'clock and buried on the 27th at 2 o'clock.

Christiana died July 28, 1845.

Jakob Fredrich died September 13, 1854. Buried September 15, 1854.

Baptismal Register

December 6, 1835, my first daughter Catharina was born.

April 3, 1837, my son Jacob Fredrich was born.

December 3, 1838, my second daughter Barbara was born.

December 19, 1840, my son Johann Adam was born.

April 22, 1843, my son Johannes was born.

July 18, 1845, my daughter Christiana was born, died July 28, 1845.

The “Abraham Lincoln” Type

Alice Boileau, granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, described him as being the “Abraham Lincoln” type. He was tall and lank, although somewhat stooped; had light sandy hair, some gray on top. As a younger man he had no beard; however, later in life he remedied this. He had a large mouth and light blue eyes; always smiling. Usually wore a plaid flannel coat, a modest combination of red, green and brown. These coats were homemade by his daughter, Barbara. Barbara made the cloth on her own loom. The children were always amused at the cut of grandfather’s coats. They were tight fitting at the waist and flared out at the bottom. The buttons were flat and shiny brass. Alice Boileau described him as a “good old soul who had nothing but kindness for everyone.” She further described him as having a light complexion with some freckles. Being born and raised in Germany, he spoke broken English.

In the fall of the year Jacob Frederick Fetzer would take a load of peaches to town and would go up and down the streets saying “beaches for sale,” not being able to say peaches. He would bring the children a nickel’s worth of red-striped peppermint stick candy every time he would go to town. On one occasion he forgot the candy and Alice described the fact that all of the children cried, not so much that they did not have the candy, but due to the fact that “grandfather forgot the children.”

The Old Log House and Barn

Many years ago, when I discovered the old Fetzer home and barn near Logan, Ohio, I found one of the supporting beams of the barn to contain on its surface some penknife carvings of certain script of interest. In the center of the log, which had been hewed to a smooth surface, Jacob Frederick Fetzer had carved his name as follows:

“J. Fetzer 1861, July 29th.” Underneath this date there were two other dates; one was November 6, 1880 and the other was September 24, 1888. These latter two dates apparently have no significance that we can ascertain as this is written. On the same surface, a son of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, J. Adam Fetzer, my grandfather, carved his initials as “J.A.F. July 30, 1861.” Lower on the panel is carved the name of E. Wetzler.

I was so intrigued with this log that I negotiated with the Albert Kuhn family for many years to effectuate its purchase. After having accomplished this, I had designed and built a new

library in my home at 2714 Clovelly Road, Kalamazoo, Michigan, which was completely planned and built around the log. I believe this to be one of the most unusual mementoes I have of the Fetzer family history.



Section of log from old Fetzer barn now installed in the home of John E. Fetzer (born 1901).

Before presenting the final stages of the Hocking County account, I believe it appropriate to present the Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler family material pertinent to the Jacob Frederick Fetzer story.

Catherine Fetzer Wetzler

Catherine Fetzer Wetzler, (born December 6, 1835 in Newcomerstown, York Township, and died January 8, 1892 in Laurel Township, Hocking County) of the ninth generation, whose full name was Catherine Margaret, was a daughter of Jacob Frederick and Catherine Steimer Fetzer. She married Lewis Wetzler on April 24, 1858 at St. John's in Laurel Township, the ceremony being conducted by the Reverend J. J. Sutter of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Lewis Wetzler (1833–1911)



Catherine Fetzer Wetzler (1835–1892)

Lewis Wetzler was born September 24, 1833 near Darmstadt in Whitenhousse Township, Hessen, Germany, and died March 4, 1911 near Logan, Ohio. As a young man he was a merchandiser of clothing including knitted garments for men and women. He came to America in 1853. The voyage took 42 days on a sailing ship “which had 49 Dutchmen and 300 Irishmen aboard.” He settled first in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he stayed for two years. There he met his boyhood friend from Darmstadt, George Eisz, whose sister was Mary Wagonhaults. The Wagonhaults family was interrelated to the Mickles. Ludwig Mickle was a brother to Lewis Wetzler’s mother, buried in Germany. These families collectively decided to come to Hocking County in 1855 where they joined the Hunsline family who urged them to come to Ohio. Mrs. Hunsline was a stepmother to Lewis Wetzler, having married his father, Adam Wetzler, after the loss of his first wife.

Adam Wetzler was born in Germany and came to Logan with his family, remaining there until the time of his death. He is buried on the Hartman lot in the old Logan cemetery. Lewis Wetzler’s mother, Catherine Mickle Wetzler, died in Transvaal and is buried in Whitenhousse Township, Hessen, Germany. Lewis Wetzler also had three sisters and a brother who came to Ohio. These were Margaret Hartman of Radcliffe, Ohio; Elizabeth Kuhn of Zanesville, Ohio; Catherine McCafarty and Johannes Wetzler of Logan.

Catherine Fetzer Wetzler, who was truly the mother of all of the Ohio Wetzlers in this branch, died as a result of an accident January 8, 1892. She was driving a team of horses through an opening in a rail fence where one of the rails caught between the spokes of the wheel, throwing her from the wagon. Death occurred as a result of a broken rib piercing her heart. The

Reverend L. F. Mittler of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church situated in Laurel Township near the old Jacob Frederick Fetzer farm, in administering the last rights at the funeral on Sunday morning, January 10, 1892, had this to say about Catherine Fetzer Wetzler:

In the early infancy she was given to the Lord through holy baptism, and at the age of fifteen she was received by confirmation as a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. To this confirmation vow she remained faithful all her life, and lived a consistent Christian and faithful follower of her Lord and Saviour ever since.

At the age of eight years she came with her parents to Hocking County, Ohio. She lived on the old Fetzer homestead her entire life and was a true help-meet to her husband and a loving mother to her children.

For a number of years the Wetzlers provided a home for their niece, Catherine (Katie) Fetzer, who had been left an orphan. Katie, in a letter dated January 16, 1892 to her brother, John A. Fetzer, in Indiana, reported the death of her Aunt Catherine Fetzer Wetzler. She said: "She was laid to rest in the nicest casket I ever saw, it was all lined with white satin. They got all of the flowers from greenhouses in Logan."

The Logan newspaper, in reporting the story of Catherine Fetzer Wetzler, said:

After appropriate services in the old Fetzer homestead, the house of mourning, and at the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church of Laurel Township, her body was laid to rest in the graveyard adjoining the church to await the Resurrection of the dead.

These historical facts were recorded in the family Bible and the personal papers of various members of the Wetzler family.

Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler had six children of the tenth generation, namely Barbara Elizabeth (Alice) (born October 13, 1859), John Lewis (born February 26, 1862), Margaret Ella (Maggie) (born December 10, 1864), Anna Louisa (born December 15, 1868), Charles Frederick (born April 24, 1871) and Walter Augustus (born November 6, 1876).

Concerning the particulars of the above children, please see the accounts of Barbara Elizabeth (Alice) Wetzler Boileau, John Lewis Wetzler, Margaret Ella (Maggie) Wetzler Hankison, Anna Louisa Wetzler Pettit and Charles Frederick Wetzler which follow.



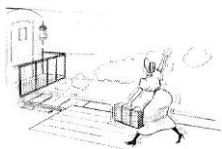
Left to right. Maggie, Louisa and Alice, daughters of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler.

Alice Wetzler Boileau

Barbara Elizabeth (Alice) Wetzler Boileau (1859–1951) of the tenth generation on her 90th birthday related to me the story of her life. Alice Boileau was the granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880). Her mother was born Catherine Fetzer (1836–1892) and her father was Lewis Wetzler (1833–1911). She said that seventy years ago she went to the railroad depot of her native town of Logan, Ohio, missed a train to Columbus and boarded a train for Athens, Ohio. She has lived on the edge of Athens County ever since. She lived for many years in a comfortable home in Amesville, where she loved to reminisce about Logan, Athens, Joy and Amesville during and before the 1880's and the years which have followed.



Alice Boileau (1859–1951), granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.



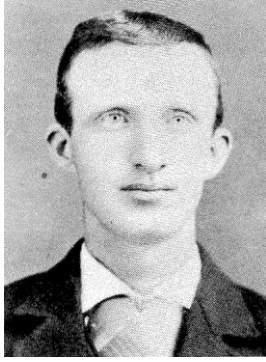
“In the first place,” said Alice Boileau, “I never intended to live in Athens, and if the

conductor had stopped that northbound train, because of my frantic cries and waving, I would never have lived in Athens County, and, in the second place, I married a gentleman from Athens whom I otherwise would not have met.” She loved to talk about her father, Lewis Wetzler, who was an expert mason, having designed and built the foundation out of stones of his own selection for the old Hocking County courthouse, the Remple Opera House and many other buildings in Logan. As a younger woman, she was an expert tailor. She could make three coats a week at \$3 each, which was considered in those times a first-class wage.

Subsequently Alice met and married Austin A. Boileau (December 6, 1861–September 6, 1938) on July 27, 1887, who was a son of William and Charlotte Boileau and a farmer near Joy, Ohio. A short time after their marriage the Boileaus moved to this farm, intending to stay only long enough to fix the place up, sell it, and return to Athens and engage in business. They spent thirty-five years on the place, and on their land drillers developed many oil and gas wells. “The smell of oil and gas was our portion for years.” Her husband predeceased her by twenty years. Alice Boileau was born October 13, 1859 and died September 16, 1951. She is buried beside her husband in the Amesville Cemetery.

John Lewis Wetzler

John Lewis Wetzler (February 26, 1862–February 18, 1918) of the tenth generation was a son of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler. He married Mary Catherine Brown (June 1, 1867–February 28, 1945), daughter of John and Elizabeth Brown, on April 4, 1897 at Logan. John L. Wetzler for many years was identified with the woolen mills in Logan, prior to the time he returned to the old Jacob Frederick Fetzer farm in Laurel Township to spend the remainder of his life as a farmer. John L. and Mary Brown Wetzler are buried in the St. John’s Lutheran Cemetery in Laurel Township. The Wetzlers had the following children: Walter Wendell (May 31, 1898–March 17, 1950), Bertha Reva (born May 31, 1899) and Warren Waldo (May 5, 1902–August 25, 1933). He never married and is buried in St. John’s Lutheran Church Cemetery, Laurel Township, Hocking County.



John Lewis Wetzler (1862–1918), grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

Walter Wendell Wetzler of the eleventh generation married Irene Bowers (born December 31, 1900 in Logan) on October 16, 1920. They had one daughter of the twelfth generation, Pauline Marie (born June 3, 1921 in Logan, Ohio).

Pauline Marie Wetzler married Evelyn Burges Tillman (born October 28, 1914) at Bennettsville, South Carolina, on October 22, 1939. They have an adopted daughter, Joyce Ann (born February 15, 1947).

Joyce Ann Tillman married Joseph James Dean (born January 4, 1940 in Baltimore) on November 11, 1961 at Dillon, South Carolina.

Joyce and Joseph Dean have a daughter, Cynthia René, born February 28, 1963 at Newport News, Virginia, of the fourteenth generation.

Bertha Reva Grace Wetzler Kuhn of the eleventh generation, a great-granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) and a daughter of John L. and Mary Brown Wetzler, resides in the original log house built by Jacob Frederick Fetzer in 1842. She married Albert Maywood Kuhn of Logan August 22, 1927. They have three children of the twelfth generation, namely Virgil Leroy, Ruth Alberta and Grace Irene Kuhn.

Virgil Leroy Kuhn (born April 18, 1930) married Patricia Bell on April 4, 1954. They live in Shelby, Ohio, and have three children of the thirteenth generation, namely Denise Renée (born May 17, 1957), Tamelo Jo (born July 8, 1959) and Melinda Lou (born March 8, 1960).

Ruth Alberta Kuhn (born September 22, 1935) married Clarence Mason on July 31, 1954. They live in Logan, Ohio, and have no children.

Grace Irene Kuhn (born May 31, 1941) married Jerry Morgan on November 10, 1959. They live in Logan, Ohio, and have one boy of the thirteenth generation, Larry Edward (born December 17, 1960).

Margaret Ella Wetzler Hankison

Margaret Ella (Maggie) Wetzler (December 10, 1864–March 15, 1956) of the tenth generation, daughter of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler, married Charles Ellsworth Hankison January 31, 1884 at Logan, Ohio. Margaret Ella, known as Maggie, was born on the old Fetzer farm and Charles Hankison was born November 9, 1861 near Black Jack, Ohio. Before living in Toledo, Ohio, the Hankisons lived in Logan, Lancaster and Marion, Ohio. Charles Hankison for many years was superintendent of the City of Toledo Waterworks Department. He died June 17, 1956. The Hankisons are buried in the Toledo Memorial Park, Sylvania, Ohio. From this marriage two children were born, Lewis E. Hankison (born January 18, 1885) and Otto Leroy Hankison (September 13, 1886–January 10, 1955). These family lines follow hereafter.



Charles and Maggie Wetzler Hankison and their two children, Lewis and Otto.

Lewis E. Hankison (born January 18, 1885 in Logan, Ohio) of the eleventh generation is a son of Charles E. and Maggie Hankison and a grandson of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler and a great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer. He resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where for forty years he held a responsible position with the West Penn Power System.

Lewis E. Hankison is founder and chairman of the board of the Hankison Corporation near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an internationally known firm in the field of refrigerated air drying units used in a variety of mechanical and technical systems throughout the world. As an engineer he invented equipment designed to solve technical problems in the operation of compressed air equipment. Mr. Hankison's invention, known as the "Condensifilter," lead subsequently to the development of a variety of units in this far-flung field.



Lewis E. Hankison, great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

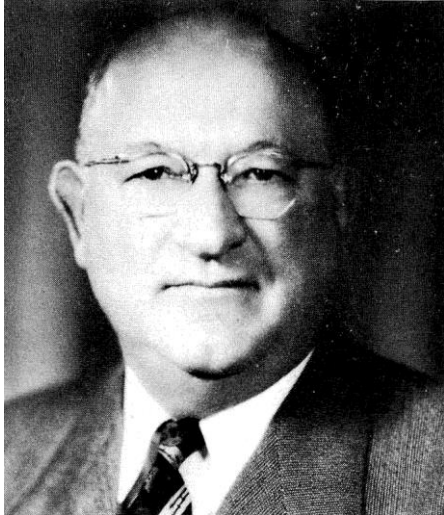
Mr. Hankison's son, Paul M. Hankison, after receiving his engineering degree from the University of Pittsburgh, joined the company and has made many contributions in this outstanding enterprise. As president and general manager of the company, he has been recognized as one of the leading manufacturers in the field of air dehydration and filtration equipment, with sales representation in thirty major cities throughout the country. Hankison instrumentation has been developed for practically every type of industrial use ranging from spray airlines in furniture plants to the instrument airlines aboard America's atomic-powered Polaris submarines.

Lewis E. Hankison married Ella Myers of Lancaster, Ohio, on June 28, 1909 at Nampa, Idaho. She passed away March 3, 1958. Their children of the twelfth generation are as follows: Mary Louise (born October 3, 1913 at Connellsville, Pennsylvania), Robert Lewis (born November 23, 1915 at Connellsville, Pennsylvania), Paul M. (born April 4, 1918 at Connellsville, Pennsylvania), Charles H. (born March 17, 1921 at Connellesville, Pennsylvania) and George Edward (born October 16, 1923 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

Concerning the above twelfth generation, Mary Louise married Oscar L. Raup, Jr., February 26, 1938 at Hagerstown, Maryland; Robert Lewis married Marjorie Hall in Pittsburgh; Paul M. married Jane E. Mason July 5, 1943 in Pittsburgh; Charles H. married Jane Schlough in Pittsburgh and George Edward was unmarried, having died in World War II in Kunming, China, August 5, 1945.

Concerning the descendants of the above families, Oscar and Mary Louise Raup have no children. Robert and Marjorie Hankison have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely

Kathleen Ellen (born February 4, in Pittsburgh) and Thomas Hall (born September 17, 1952 in Denver, Colorado). Paul M. and Jane Hankison have two boys of the thirteenth generation, namely Don Lewis (born September 15, 1944 at Moody Field, Georgia) and Ronald Paul (born May 26, 1948 in Pittsburgh). Charles and Jane Hankison have two boys of the thirteenth generation, namely James (born February 1, 1949 in Pittsburgh) and Richard (born December 12, 1952 in Syracuse, New York).



Otto L. Hankison (1886–1955), great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

Otto L. Hankison (September 13, 1886–January 10, 1955) of the eleventh generation was a great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) and a grandson of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler. He graduated from Ohio Northern University in 1910 with a degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1910 and engaged in the practice of law in Toledo. He was president and owner of the Virginia Surety Company, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, later becoming the chairman of the board. He was president of Midwest Haulers, Inc., and owner and operator of the Little hO Ranch, Granby, Colorado. He served as lieutenant (s.g.) U.S.N.R.F., World War I. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association and the Lucas County and Toledo Bar Associations. He was a Delta Theta Phi, Mason (32°, Shriner), Odd Fellow, a member of K of P, Royal Order of Jesters, American Legion, Heather Downs Country Club, Toledo Club, Denver Athletic Club, American and Ohio State Bar, and an I.C.C. Practitioner. His home was located at 2908 River Road, Maumee, Ohio, and his office was located at 228 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Early in his career Otto Hankison was a newspaper man. At the time of his death he was

president of the General Investment Company, Maumee Investment Company and the Seagate Investment Corporation of Illinois, the Seagate Investment Company of Ohio, the Great Lakes Insurance Agency, Inc., and the Marvel Pump and Boat Company. He was a pioneer in litigation before the United States government and his prime hobby was working on his ranch at Granby, Colorado, where he raised purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle and registered quarter horses. He enjoyed big game hunting in Colorado and Wyoming and made photography his hobby. Otto L. Hankison died in Maumee, Ohio, January 10, 1955.

After the death of Otto L. Hankison, his son, John E. Hankison, succeeded his father in the management of the far-flung Hankison empire.

Otto L. Hankison (September 13, 1886–January 10, 1955) of the eleventh generation, son of Charles E. and Maggie Hankison, married Lucy S. Gabel July 24, 1915. From this marriage three children were born of the twelfth generation, namely John Ellsworth Hankison (born September 1, 1916), M. Jeanne Hankison (born November 25, 1917) and Ruth Hankison (born August 11, 1923).

Concerning the marriages of the above children, John Ellsworth married Virginia Werner on April 11, 1942. M. Jeanne married Stanley Blair Andrews, Jr., on May 27, 1944 and Ruth married Douglass Frederick Sandrock on June 18, 1949.

Concerning the children resulting from the above marriages, John and Virginia Hankison have none. Stanley, Jr., and Jeanne Andrews have three children of the thirteenth generation, namely David Leroy (born April 27, 1947), Stanley Blair III (born October 14, 1948) and Rebecca Diane (born April 4, 1950). Douglass and Ruth Sandrock have three children, namely Constance Elaine (born August 2, 1950), Douglass (born January 14, 1953) and John Gregory (born March 31, 1960).

Senate Resolution

The Senate of the State of Ohio, expressing its regret at the untimely passing of Otto L. Hankison, on January 17, 1955, passed the following Resolution:

“WHEREAS, Herein lies the story for all to know the real America—opportunity which gave a poor boy the chance to rise to prominence, from comparative poverty to influence and wealth in the way we do things here in our country which should be an ever-present lesson to those beyond the bounds of our nation who seek to aggress at the expense of others; and

“WHEREAS, Otto L. Hankison was a leader both in industry and business and public affairs. He gave to his government, not only as a commander of life and destiny in World War I when transporting troops from our homeland to the European battlefield in defense of freedom, but he gave unstintingly of his time at home since to help elect competent and fearless men to public office and assist thereafter in helping them maintain good government. He never sought public office for himself;

“WHEREAS, Otto L. Hankison had his ups and downs in a busy life but he has left in his wake a lesson—freedom is something worth fighting for; therefore be it

“RESOLVED, That as a token of respect to the memory of Otto L. Hankison, whose life story epitomizes the American way of life, this Resolution be adopted by a rising vote and that a copy thereof be spread upon the Journal; and be it further

“RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit a properly authenticated copy of this resolution to the members of the family of the deceased.”

Anna Louisa Wetzler Pettit

Anna Louisa Wetzler (December 15, 1868–September 16, 1935) of the tenth generation was a daughter of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler and a granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer. She married John C. Pettit of Logan, Ohio, December 24, 1895. John C. Pettit (August 23, 1869–March 9, 1936) was born at Potter’s Ridge, Vinton County, Ohio, the son of Nathan and Hulda Pettit. Initially he taught school in Hocking County after which he practiced law until the time of his death in Logan. John and Louisa Wetzler Pettit were laid to rest in the mausoleum in Oak Grove Cemetery at Logan, Ohio. They had three children: Elizabeth died at birth in the old Fetzer farm home; Virgil Clement (born March 16, 1898 at Potter’s Ridge, Ohio) and Rhea (born April 29, 1904 at Logan, Ohio).



Louisa Wetzler Pettit (1868–1935), granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

Virgil Clement Pettit (March 16, 1898–April 13, 1963) of the eleventh generation was a son of John and Louisa Wetzler Pettit and a great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer. He married Ruth Wilson April 30, 1921. They had one son, Donald Gene (born December 19, 1929), of the twelfth generation.

After graduation from high school in Logan, Ohio, Virgil Pettit took his degree in architecture and engineering at Ohio State University. He was a veteran of World War I and initially practiced architecture in the state of West Virginia. At the time of his death, Virgil Clement Pettit was chief of the material procurement branch of the Foreign Assistance Program of the State Department, Washington, D.C. For many years he was agricultural adviser to underdeveloped countries and, prior to that, he served as an engineer in the Pan American Institute and the Agriculture Department of the United States government. He was a specialist with the Point Four program and traveled extensively in Central and South America, Asia and Africa. Prior to his move to Washington in 1936, he resided in Charleston, West Virginia. He was a Mason (32°) and a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.



Virgil Pettit, great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

Donald Gene Pettit (born December 19, 1929) of the twelfth generation married Virginia Irvin on April 4, 1953 and resides in Baltimore, Maryland. They have four children of the thirteenth generation. They are John Lee (born December 19, 1954), James Arthur (born January 31, 1957), Jacqueline Ann (born November 4, 1958) and Wiliam Brewster (born October 6, 1960).

Rhea Bangert Brown (born April 29, 1904), daughter of Attorney John and Louisa Wetzler Pettit, bears the distinction as the second woman in Ohio to have held the position as Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hocking County. Only one other woman has held a similar office in the state. She was appointed to this high office by Governor Frank J. Lausche and served a two-year term, 1945 to 1947. Since 1949 she has served with distinction as Judge of the Probate and Juvenile Courts of Hocking County, Ohio.



Rhea Pettit Bangert Brown, great-grand-daughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

Rhea Brown of the eleventh generation, a great-granddaughter of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, is a native of Logan, Ohio. She married Archie Bangert in 1932 and, after his demise in 1950, she married O. Every Brown in 1954. They have no children.

After finishing high school in Logan, Rhea Brown entered and attended Ohio University for two years, 1922 to 1924, after which period she entered Ohio State University where she received the LL.B. She was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1927 and the Federal Bar in 1934.

Coming from a family in which many joined the legal profession, Rhea Brown, from 1927 to 1934, was associated with her father and cousin, Attorney Claude C. Pettit, in the practice of law. From 1934 to 1937 she served in the state office of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation as Assistant State Counsel. From 1945 to date she has, as stated above, served her judgeships. She is a member of the Ohio Association of Probate Court Judges and has been a member of its executive committee, as well as treasurer from 1961 to 1963. She is a member of the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges, serving as secretary-treasurer, 1954–1958, and as president, 1958–1960. She also is a member of the Ohio and National Associations of Juvenile Court Judges, having served on the state executive committee. She is a member of the National Association of Women Lawyers and an honorary member of the legal sorority, Kappa Beta Pi. She has been chairman of the women's Democratic organization for ten years and served as an alternate delegate to the national convention in 1932. She has served on the executive boards and committees of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association and the Ohio Citizens Council.

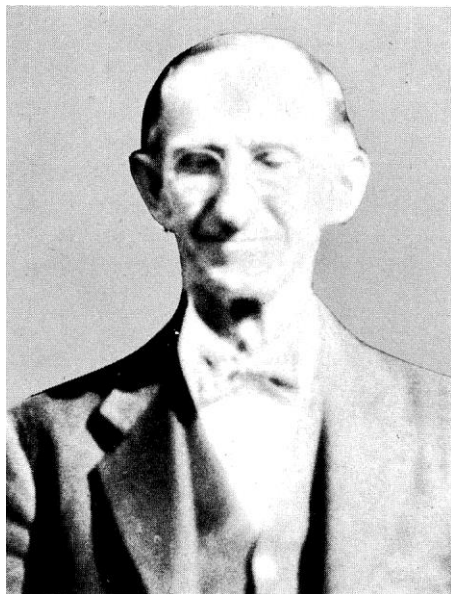
She has been state chairman of the Florence Allen Scholarship Fund, Business and Professional Women's Club, 1954–1955; trustee, 1956; as well as serving on the legislative committee of the Logan Business and Professional Women's Club (past president) and the Ohio Business and Professional Women's Club. She is a past president of the Hocking County Bar Association, chairman of the Ohio Probation and Parole Committee on Detention Home Standards and served on the Ohio steering committee of the White House Conference on Youth, 1959–1960.

She is vice-president for the Citizens' Council for Health and Welfare and a member of the Child Welfare Board of Hocking County. In addition to her Girl Scout and 4-H advisory work, she has served as administrator for Crippled Children, 1949–1960, and Aid for Dependent Children, 1949–1957. She has served as coordinator of women's activities for Civil Defense and as trustee for the Hocking County Community Chest. She is a member of the White Shrine and

Eastern Star. She is a past-president and trustee of the Logan Riding and Driving Club, a member of the Hocking Hills Country Club and the Presbyterian Church. She is listed in Who's Who, Women of America, Who's Who in Midwest and the Directory of American Judges.

The Charles Wetzler Family

Charles Frederick Wetzler (April 24, 1871–March 10, 1946) of the tenth generation, the son of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler and grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, was born on the old Fetzer farm in Hocking County. He married Ella May Harble (1877–1929) at Black Jack, Ohio, October 6, 1897. Charles Wetzler attended the public schools in Logan, Ohio. Later in life he became a versatile worker in a variety of occupations including an expert craftsman in carpentry. He lived in Logan, Marion and Columbus, Ohio. He recalls having assisted in laying out the initial plans, including forty-nine forms, for the north tower of the stadium at Ohio State University. He built his own home, “from stem to stern,” in Columbus, Ohio.



Charles Frederick Wetzler (1871–1946), grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.

Charles and Ella Wetzler had five children of the eleventh generation, namely Lewis Henry Wetzler (born September 10, 1898), Alice Rozellah (March 12, 1900–September 20, 1959), Carl Corwin (born November 29, 1901), Earl Rolland (November 9, 1903–June 15, 1962) and Clarence Elmer (born December 10, 1910.) All were born in Hocking County except Earl, who was born in Bishopville, and Clarence, who was born in Columbus. Alice and Earl died in Columbus.

Concerning the marriages of the above children, Lewis Henry married Mary Reynolds in Detroit, Michigan, on May 24, 1923. Alice Rozellah married Elzia Lee Hummel at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 24, 1919 and later married Edward Klingler on May 29, 1937. Carl Corwin married Eunice Noel in Columbus on January 10, 1923. Earl Rolland married Mary Frances Harper at Grove City, Ohio, on June 28, 1929. Clarence Elmer married Julia Ann Morgan in Austin, Texas, on September 19, 1942.

Concerning the children of the above, which constitute the twelfth generation, Lewis Henry and Mary Wetzler have three children, namely Margaret Ann (born February 26, 1924 in Prospect, Ohio), Lewis J. (born February 13, 1927 in Columbus) and Jon Henry (February 10, 1939–March 26, 1942 in Columbus, Ohio). Elzia and Alice Hummel's children, Ruth Ella (born June 16, 1921) and Charles Lee (born April 7, 1923), were born in Columbus. Carl and Eunice Wetzler's only child, Jean (born March 12, 1928), was born in Columbus. Earl and Mary Wetzler's three daughters were born in Columbus, namely Alice Louise (born July 15, 1930), Betty Jane (born November 18, 1931) and Frances May (born July 17, 1938). Clarence and Julia Wetzler's son, Clarence Elmer, Jr., (born November 16, 1944) was born in Hearne, Texas.

Wetzler Family Continues

Concerning the marriages of those in the immediately preceding paragraph, Margaret Ann Wetzler married John Kermit Hendrix in Savannah, Georgia, on December 7, 1943 and Lewis J. Wetzler married Ruth Grimes at Columbus on September 1, 1950. Ruth Ella Hummel married Virgil Leroy Penrod at Vanceburg, Kentucky, May 29, 1937, and Charles Lee Hummell married Mary Carsey at Maysville, Kentucky, on July 19, 1950. Jean Wetzler married Russel Bode at Columbus on October 1, 1946. Alice Louise Wetzler married Clifford Burwell in Columbus on June 29, 1947; Betty Jane Wetzler married Robert Lee Burwell in Orlando, Mississippi, October 22, 1952, and Frances May Wetzler married Doyle H. Blichington in Columbus on October 11, 1959.

The following descendants of the above families constitute the thirteenth generation: John Kermit and Margaret Ann Hendrix have four children, namely Thomas Warren (born September 5, 1946 in Columbus), Stephen Gregory (born January 14, 1950 in Columbus), Jeffery Scott (born June 20, 1951 in Savannah) and Jane Elizabeth (born May 1, 1958 in Savannah).

Lewis J. and Ruth Wetzler have three children of the thirteenth generation, namely Julie J. (born September 3, 1954), Jon Lewis (born September 11, 1955) and Laurie Ann (born April 10, 1962). All were born in Columbus.

Virgil Leroy and Ruth Ella Penrod have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely Lani Sue (born December 20, 1942) and David Michael (born March 13, 1963). Both were born in Columbus.

Charles Lee and Mary Hummel's two children of the thirteenth generation were born in Columbus, namely Charlene Lee (born June 20, 1951) and Charles Lee, Jr., (born January 11, 1953).

Russell and Jean Bode have four children of the thirteenth generation, Linda Lee (born July 24, 1947), Deidre Jean (born October 9, 1949), Gregory Carl (born October 3, 1953) and Brian Russel (born July 18, 1962). All of the Bode children were born in Columbus.

Clifford and Alice Louise Burwell have two children of the thirteenth generation born in Columbus, namely Gail Marie (born October 8, 1948) and Thomas Edward (born March 7, 1950).

Robert Lee and Betty Jane Burwell have two sons, also of the thirteenth generation, Edward Rolland (born November 8, 1953 in Columbus) and Robert Lee (born November 21, 1954 at Jacksonville, Florida).

Doyle H. and Frances May Blichington have three children of the thirteenth generation born in Columbus, namely Ella Sue (born May 10, 1961), Kelly Ann (born August 23, 1962) and David Allen (born September 1, 1963).

Concerning the marriages of the above thirteenth generation, Lani Sue Penrod married Earl Howard Stier on July 20, 1963 in Columbus.

Walter Augustus Wetzler

Walter Augustus Wetzler (born August 6, 1876–December 12, 1878) of the tenth generation was a son of Lewis and Catherine Fetzer Wetzler. He died of brain fever and is buried in the St. John's Lutheran Cemetery, Laurel Township, Hocking County, near the old homestead of Jacob Frederick Fetzer.



Mary Fetzer Steimer (1809–1892)[†]



Catherine Steimer Fetzer (1809–1845)[‡]

Termini

As to the final chapter of the Jacob F. Fetzer Hocking County story, it must be said that by 1867

[†] These pictures of two unidentified Fetzers were in the family Bible. Identification was sought fifty years too late.

There is strong circumstantial evidence that the one on the left is Mary Fetzer Steimer (1809–1892), the sister of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1808–1880) and Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), and the picture on the right is that of Catherine Steimer Fetzer (1809–1845), the wife of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880).

[‡] These pictures of two unidentified Fetzers were in the family Bible. Identification was sought fifty years too late.

There is strong circumstantial evidence that the one on the left is Mary Fetzer Steimer (1809–1892), the sister of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1808–1880) and Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), and the picture on the right is that of Catherine Steimer Fetzer (1809–1845), the wife of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880).

the remaining two sons of Jacob Frederick Fetzer, namely J. Adam Fetzer (1840–1882) and John Fetzer (1843–1917) of the ninth generation, had grown to manhood and had become schoolteachers. They had the reputation of being “tough taskmasters.” Again the “call of the west” came to the fore. Neither of these young men wanted to stay permanently in the school room. They had visions of the fine prairie land extending from Indiana to Kansas. Adam had met one Mary Brodt of the Hocking County Brodts. He became so fond of Mary that he asked for her hand in marriage. The Brodts were preparing to move to Indiana and, of course, that only added fuel to the fire.

Likewise, John Fetzer had met Mary Collins Sheffield of Athens County, Ohio. He and Mary had planned marriage. The Sheffields had friends and relatives in Kansas who were extolling the virtues of the Kansas prairie lands. John and Mary had decided to go to Kansas with her family.

Jacob Frederick Fetzer had a hard decision to make. He was torn between staying in Ohio with his daughter, Catherine Fetzer Wetzler, or going to the west with his sons. He made his decision to go.

He gave his Hocking County farm to his daughter, Catherine, and his son-in-law, Lewis Wetzler, and, to even the count, he bought a farm in Wells County (near Uniondale), Indiana, for his son, J. Adam Fetzer, and another in Montgomery County (near Sycamore), Kansas, for his son, John Fetzer.

Jacob Frederick Fetzer elected to go to Wells County, Indiana, near J. Adam Fetzer, where he and his daughter, Barbara Fetzer Schoch, established their own home, where he was to live and die.

Thus we come to the end of the Hocking County account pertaining to the Jacob Frederick Fetzer family. This has been the story concerning the activities and development of the ninth generation of Fetzers from the family founder, Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625). Just as generation number eight was the emigrant generation, so generation number nine was to “fight the good fight” in establishing its segment of a pioneer society.

To summarize, between 1550 and 1867 covering a span of 317 years, nine generations of Fetzers have come into being with the end of the Hocking County story for the Jacob Frederick Fetzer family. These were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bastian Fetzer | (1550–1625) |
| 2. George Fetzer | (1591–1660) |

3. George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4. Paul Fetzer	(1652–1735)
5. Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6. Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7. Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8. Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1806–1880)
9. Catherine Fetzer	(1835–1892)
9. Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1837–1854)
9. Barbara Fetzer	(1838–1895)
9. John Adam Fetzer	(1840–1882)
9. John Fetzer	(1843–1917)
9. Christiana Fetzer	(1845–1845)

In 1951 the writer established a memorial to the Jacob Frederick Fetzers of Hocking County, Ohio. The Fetzer graves at the roadside location in the St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery were all but obliterated. I had the graves of my great-grandmother, Catherine Steimer Fetzer; her son, Jacob, and daughter, Christiana, moved to a satisfactory lot in the Logan City Cemetery. Likewise, I had the remains of Jacob Frederick Fetzer removed from St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery near Uniondale, Indiana, to the same gravesite in the Logan, Ohio, City Cemetery. Thus they were all reunited for the first time in 100 years. The face of the monument reads as follows:

FETZER
 FATHER
 JACOB FREDERICK
 1806—1880
 MOTHER
 CATHARINA STEIMER
 1809—1845
 OUR CHILDREN
 CATHERINE
 1835—1892
 JACOB
 1837—1854
 BARBARA
 1838—1895
 ADAM
 1840—1882
 JOHN
 1843—1917
 CHRISTIANA
 1845

The back of the monument reads as follows:

Dedicated to Ohio pioneers

Jacob F. and Catharina S. Fetzer
 Born in Denkendorf, Wurttemberg
 Presented 1951 A.D.
 By a great-grandson
 John E. Fetzer
 of Kalamazoo, Michigan



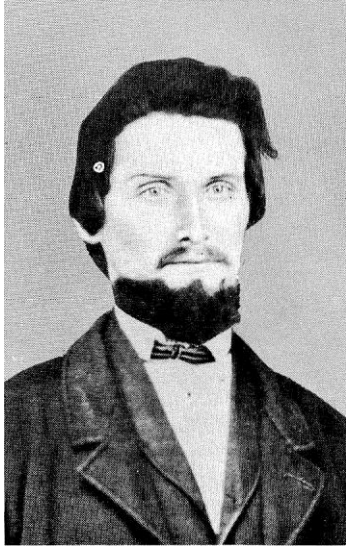
Memorial to the Fetzer family presented by John E. Fetzer, 1951.



First home of J. Adam and Mary Brodt Fetzer. John A. Fetzer (1870–1903) and Katie Fetzer Shively (1876–1951) were born here. This is still standing on old Fetzer farm located on Indiana

Highway 116 south of Uniondale.

J. Adam Fetzer (1840–1882)



Mary Brodt Fetzer (1836–1882)



Chapter IX

The Fetzers Of Wells County, Indiana

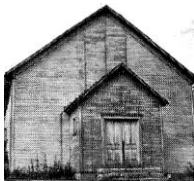
THE TRANSITION of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) from Hocking County, Ohio, to Wells County, Indiana, was made in the year 1867. Having given his Ohio farm to his daughter and son-in-law, Catherine and Lewis Wetzler, he left Ohio and arrived with his daughter Barbara, her husband Elias Schoch, and his son J. Adam early in February, 1867.

No time was lost in consummating the previously arranged land purchase from William Stanfield of Greene County, Ohio. The Stanfields decided to sell their Indiana farm, so on February 5, 1867 they conveyed to J. Adam Fetzer 146 acres in Rock Creek Township in Wells County for \$2,600. The money was furnished by Jacob Frederick Fetzer. Jacob also purchased a nearby farm on which he, his daughter and son-in-law, Barbara and Elias Schoch, lived until the time of his death in 1880.



Barbara Fetzer Schoch, daughter of Jacob F. Fetzer.

J. Adam Fetzer with his father's help built a log cabin not far from the banks of the Wabash River. The land was in heavy timber, so nothing but hard work lay ahead. Enough clearing was effectuated to install a truck garden that first spring and summer.



Horeb Church, now gone, south of Uniondale, Indiana, on banks of Wabash River.

In the meantime the Brodt family had established their farm and home in the nearby

neighborhood. J. Adana was finding time to continue his courtship with Mary Brodt.

J. Adam Marries Mary Brodt

Finally, on October 27, 1867, they were married in the nearby Horeb Lutheran Church. This little church with its cemetery was established in 1857 and was to become the church home and burial place for both the Fetzers and the Brodts. The wedding itself was attended by church members which included farmers from miles around. Aside from the bride's parents, Gottlieb and Margaretta Seaman Brodt, and Jacob Frederick Fetzer with his daughter, Barbara, and her husband, others in attendance aside from the immediate family were the Babers, Haflichs, Meeks, Crums, Brickleys, Harshes, Moats, Zimmermans, Hesses, Heys, Frybacks and Hessours. The Babers and Harshes, it is interesting to note, also came from Hocking County, Ohio.

It may be of passing interest to outline the lineage of Mary Brodt Fetzer. Her ancestry is authentically traced to about 1570, centered around the villages of Unterheinriet, Untergruppenbach, Grossaspach and Klein Ingersheim, all in Wurttemberg, near the Neckar River. The line is as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Michael Brodt | (1570–1644) |
| 2. Hans Brodt | (1614–1693) |
| 3. Hans Michael Brodt | (1658–1729) |
| 4. Hans Michael Brodt | (1682–1743) |
| 5. Albrecht Brodt | (1707–1780) |
| 6. Johann Jakob Brodt | (1741–1812) |
| 7. Jakob Friedrich Brodt | (1773–1850) |
| 8. Gottlieb Brodt | (1803–1871) |
| 9. Mary Brodt Fetzer | (1836–1882) |

Gottlieb Brodt (1803–1871) came to America in 1832. They first settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, then in Hocking County, Ohio, and finally in Wells County, Indiana. My wife, Rhea Fetzer, and I visited the Brodt ancestral home in Klein Ingersheim, Wurttemberg, in 1952.

Mary Magdaline, the first child of J. Adam and Mary Fetzer, was born October 18, 1868. She died eight months later and is buried in Horeb Cemetery. A son, John Adam Fetzer, was born on Independence Day, July 4, 1870, and finally a daughter, Barbara Catherine (Katie), was born April 24, 1876. All were of the tenth generation.

J. Adam and Mary were members in good standing at the Horeb Lutheran Church, being admitted by letter from the United Lutheran Church of America. On October 27, 1872, J. Adam was installed as a deacon of the church for a two-year period.

Many years ago, when the writer visited a number of families in the vicinity of the Horeb

Church, he met one Daniel Lesh, the church recorder. Mr. Lesh was in his nineties at the time, but he said he remembered Adam and Mary Fetzer and “they were a real nice young couple.” As time went on the farm was developed by J. Adam and the family had a degree of prosperity. Mary Brodt Fetzer had a number of brothers and sisters and these, together with the in-laws as well as the Fetzers, made a rather extended family group.

J. Adam Fetzers Day Book

The writer possesses the J. Adam Fetzer (1840–1882) Day Book which was purchased in 1876. This Day Book enters the names of many neighbors and friends but more particularly the Brodt family and the husbands of the Brodt girls. The names of Gottlieb Brodt, William Baber, John Harsh, John Brodt and Andrew Meeks are frequently listed. Typical quotes are as follows:

“I received three bushel of apples from Gottlieb Brodt.”

“John Brodt got 15 pounds ham meat and 11 pounds of side meat July, 1876.”

“John Brodt helpt me 2 days with his team to haul logs.”

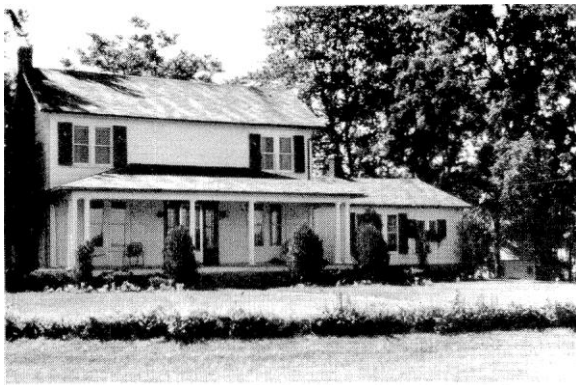
“I owe Gottlieb Brodt five dollars for a sled.”

“I owe William Baber for one quart of bottled wine.”

“Andrew Meeks helpt to thrash not quite one-half day.”

“Andrew Meeks worked 2 days and one-half in 1877.”

“William Baber helpt me 2 days to haul logs.”



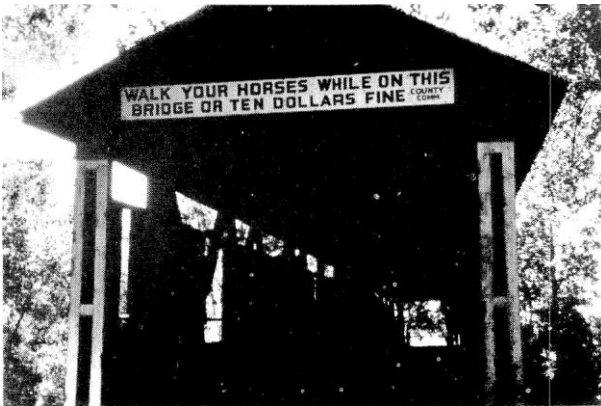
Jacob F. Fetzer (1806–1880) home, Wells County, Indiana. He and his daughter, Barbara Fetzer Schoch, lived here. This is presently the Jack Shafer home, located on Indiana Highway 116 south of Uniondale.



Winter scene of entrance to Jacob Frederick Fetzer home.



Jacob F. Fetzer (1806–1880) monument, St. Paul's Cemetery, south of Uniondale.



Old wooden bridge over Wabash River leading to Horeb Cemetery.

“I paid 4 hundred 71 dollars November, 1881, to William Baber.”

Other entries in the book refer to Jacob Frederick Fetzer, John Fetzer, Elias Schoch, Samuel Crums, Alen Brickley, Joel, Isack and Adam Hey, Emanuel Gilbert, Martin Moats,

George Hessour, David Mathes and Wesley Griffen.

It is apparent from these entries that the many branches of the Brodt family and their friends were exceedingly close neighbors, practicing the Golden Rule in that they were generally helpful to one another.

Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) Dies

Jacob Frederick Fetzer (June 27, 1806–September 11, 1880) had been in ill health. While he was only seventy-four years old, a lifetime of hard labor had taken its toll. As a young man from the age of fifteen to his twenty-sixth year in Denkendorf, he toiled as a mason and farmer to support his widowed mother, brother and sisters. He cleared acres and acres of land in Morgan and Hocking Counties, Ohio, raised his family without a mate, and finally worked to the end to help establish J. Adam Fetzer in Indiana.

The end came September 11, 1880. He was buried in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery south of Uniondale, Indiana. Thus terminated a pioneer life typical of so many who have helped to make America great. Sincerely, I am proud that I can claim him as my great-grandfather.

It took the writer several years to locate the gravesite of Jacob Frederick Fetzer. There were no records available. It was a matter of searching many small cemeteries in Wells County, Indiana. You can imagine my thrill when I finally found his monument in St. Paul's Cemetery. The headstone had this:

Our father and mother are gone
They be beneath the sod
Dear parents though we miss you much
We know you rest with God.

As stated in the Hocking County report, in 1951 I returned Jacob Frederick Fetzer's remains to Ohio to be reunited with Catherine Steimer Fetzer, his wife, and his son, Jacob, and infant daughter, Christiana, in a common gravesite in the Logan city cemetery.

A Year to Remember, 1882

For the next year things seemed to be going well with J. Adam and Mary Fetzer. They no longer felt the security of having Jacob Frederick Fetzer, but being on their own, so to speak, must have

given them a sense of accomplishment. The farm was doing well and there was that esprit de corps between family and friends, as was revealed in the J. Adam Fetzer Day Book.

In the Fall of 1881 there was a dramatic change. Mary Fetzer, who was born July 2, 1836, developed an illness, the diagnosis of which was in a state of conflicting opinions. It proved to be a lingering illness for she died February 22, 1882. Burial was in the Horeb Church Cemetery.

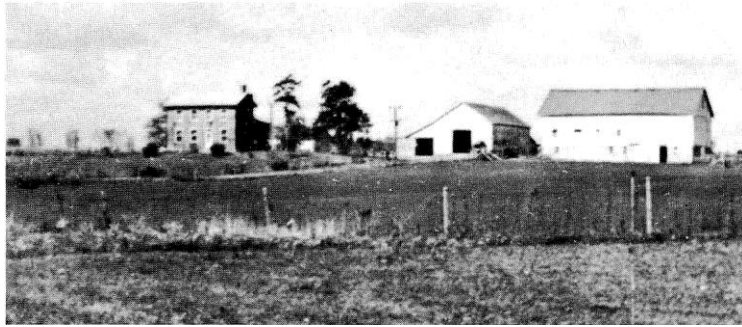
The loss of Mary was a near fatal blow to J. Adam Fetzer. He had his children, John and Katie, who were only twelve and six years of age respectively. Without a helpmate J. Adam asked the Brodt aunts and uncles to provide assistance in raising the youngsters. Even the Wetzlers, J. Adam's sister and brother-in-law, in Logan, Ohio, had the youngsters visit them from time to time.

By midsummer, 1882, J. Adam was suffering from malaria, as a result of living near the Wabash River. Then, too, he met with a serious accident in the woods as a result of a falling tree. He was hospitalized for weeks and was beginning to show improvement.



J. Adam (1840–1882) and Mary Fetzer (1836–1882) graves, Horeb Cemetery.

In a restless spirit he wrote to his brother, John Fetzer (1843–1917), near Sycamore, Kansas, asking for permission to visit him. John Fetzer came to Indiana, removed J. Adam from the hospital and took him to Kansas. Early in October, 1882, J. Adam concluded that Kansas was not for him and, since he was homesick to see his children, he started back to Indiana in a questionable state of health. He got about forty miles north of Sycamore, probably near Buffalo in Wilson County, took sick with pneumonia, and in the hands of strangers died October 22, 1882. John Fetzer brought the remains back to Indiana. J. Adam was buried beside his wife, Mary, in the Horeb Church Cemetery.



John A. Fetzer (1870–1903) as a boy worked on this farm owned by John S. Harsh, located on south side of Uniondale, Indiana.

By coincidence, just as this book was going to press, Bertha Wetzler Kuhn of Logan, Ohio, presented the writer with a post card dated October 25, 1882. It was sent to her grandmother, Catherine Fetzer Wetzler, at Logan by John Fetzer, the brother of Catherine Fetzer Wetzler and J. Adam Fetzer. The following is a quotation of the card:

“Murray, Ind. October 25, 1882

Adam died last Thursday in Kansas. I brought him to his old home in Indiana and he was buried last Sunday. I have not time to write any more now. I do not know what we will do with the children yet.

Yours, John Fetzer”

Fetzer Children Become Orphans

Thus in less than a year John and Katie became orphans. William Baber and John S. Harsh, uncles of John and Katie, were appointed administrators of the Fetzer estate. John was taken by the Harshes. They lived on a farm on the edge of Uniondale. Katie went to Ohio to live with her Aunt Catherine and Uncle Lewis Wetzler.

John as a youngster was taught “how to farm.” As a boy he worked ’til he was “dog tired” throughout the summer months and in the winter after school.

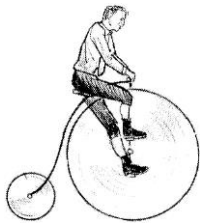
On November 9, 1886, John Fetzer, the brother of J. Adam, and his son, John Milo Fetzer, jointly wrote a letter to my father from Radical City, Montgomery County, Kansas. Milo spoke of his school. He said there were sixty “scholars” in attendance. On the coming Friday night, he said they were going to have a spelling bee which would be conducted by his teacher, Mr. Maxwell. He spoke of aunts and uncles on his mother’s side. These were Sheffields. He said he had ten bushel of walnuts hulled. He spoke of the railroad that had been completely

constructed and that the telegraph wires were now up. He indicated that the new depot “within two and one-half miles” had been completed, probably Radical City.

John Fetzer made reference to the death of J. Adam Fetzer who had died in Kansas. Apparently my father had written to inquire concerning the circumstances of the death of his father and some deeds to the Fetzer property. John Fetzer went on to explain that he had not found any deeds or other papers belonging to J. Adam Fetzer. He said he was of the opinion that these papers were in a bureau that now resided in the home of William Baber.

Katie Fetzer with the Ohio Wetzlers

Katie stayed in Ohio for nearly ten years with the Wetzlers on the old Jacob Frederick Fetzer place. She attended the nearby St. John’s Lutheran Church and was confirmed October 18, 1891.



On one occasion John wanted to go to Ohio to visit Katie. The only mode of transportation he had was one of the old high-wheel bicycles with a small rear wheel. He rode this both ways. Logan, Ohio, was 175 miles away!

Katie, on April 6, 1888, wrote her brother, John, a letter. She referred to several of her aunts and uncles on the Brodt side. Apparently her Uncle John Brodt visited her in Logan. The poor girl wanted to know how old she was. She asked her Uncle John to find out and she was waiting to get a letter from him so that she would know her actual date of birth. (She was twelve years old at the time.) She mentioned her Aunt Rachel, her Uncle John, Eddy, Uncle Lewie, Daniel Clinger, Charlie, Cora Breckbill, Mary and the fact that the roads were very muddy. They were still muddy when I visited the place fifty years later.

On January 16, 1892, she wrote her brother, John, another letter, telling of the death of her Aunt Catherine Fetzer Wetzler. She said that Aunt Kate died with “heart’s disease.” (This followed an accident with runaway horses.) She was sick over a month and was buried in the St. John’s Lutheran graveyard nearby. “She was laid to rest in the nicest casket I ever saw, it was all lined with white satin. They got all of the flowers from the greenhouses in Logan.” Among other

things, she said in the letter that she was so lonesome in this “forsaken old hill house” and that she longed to get back to Indiana to be with her brother, John. She said that Uncle Lewie was nice to her, but being a man he had no interest in her clothes. She went on to say, however, that she had a nice Christmas and talked about her presents received from Louisa and Alice, her cousins. She also stated that she had no boy friends and felt that it was time she had the opportunity to have friends.

Early Profile of John A. Fetzer

Meantime John was continuing in school. He received from time to time award-of-merit cards from his school teachers. Some of the teachers indicated on those cards were M. Haflic, Lattie E. Teeple, Charles Murray, J. F. Farling, Amanda Shepherd and Andrew Brickley. He also received friendship cards. Some of these were from Olive Baber, Annie Baber, Minnie Baber, Joshua Brickley, Nettie Brickley, Daniel Clinger, John Zimmerman, Eddie Harsh and H. S. King.

On May 28, 1886, Frederick Brodt, a cousin of John's, wrote a letter from Kansas explaining to some extent what their situation was there. He explained that they had a place to fish in Kansas just as they previously had back in Indiana. He said that he had not seen any jack rabbits yet, but he expected to see one any time. He had seen prairie chickens, turkeys, bears, deer, but no Indians. He said there were some cactus plants around and lots of little cedar trees. There were also cottonwood trees and plenty of flowers. He mentioned the fact that they were planting corn and that he was going to send a piece of gypsum and some prairie grass so “you can see how it looks here.” He also said that he had seen a big water buffalo. He was lonesome because he had no boys to play with. He said there was no school; there was no church to go to. He said, “You musn't forget me, I think of you every day.” This family ultimately returned to Indiana where the families were reunited.

At the age of eighteen, John deserted the life he had with the Harshes and went south of Bluffton, Indiana, near the village of Domestic. He secured employment on the farm of Andrew Brickley, his former schoolteacher and the father of some of his earlier schoolmates. While here he took an excursion to Missouri.

The writer received a letter from his cousin, Leone Lambert, in 1954 describing the visit: “We lived in West Plains, Howell County, Missouri, for a period of eight years. Your father, John A Fetzer, as a boy came to visit us. You may not know it, but he was a freehand artist. We

took him to school and he did some blackboard drawing for our teacher. He drew a train and it looked just like it was coming right at you—so real. We gave a dance for him and John Zimmerman at one of our lovely neighbor's houses. We had several invited too—a house full—for in that state nearly everyone could play a violin, mouth harp or some instrument. So we had a fiddle dance, also a caller which happened to be a girl—quite remarkable she was—and did your father enjoy that. Oh, he was just elated and thought the girls were very pretty, but John Zimmerman was so shy—we just had to force him out on the floor—he was a handsome fellow, too.”

After returning to Indiana and the Andrew Brickley farm, John A. Fetzer joined the Lutheran Church choir and developed a pretty good baritone voice. He continued to progress as a farmer and managed to learn a few sidelines along the way which stamped him pretty much as an all-around fellow. Leone Lambert said, “He could fit in any place. He was very competent with tools and machinery, and could he drill and run oil wells. He pumped oil for Uncle Ben Beckler who was a wealthy man.”

The Girl Next Door

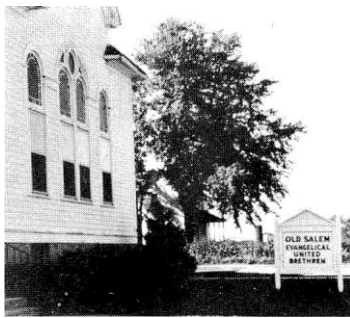
The Sawyer family lived on a farm near the Andrew Brickley place. Lydia Sawyer was the “girl next door,” so to speak. John and Lydia became close friends and thereafter a full-scale courtship developed. In due course, they became engaged and were married on December 14, 1891.

Thereafter they moved to Uniondale near several of the Brodt people. Their one and only child, Homer LeRoy Fetzer, was born June 25, 1893. Lydia, for the first year of their married life, was in excellent health and the two enjoyed their marriage to the fullest. However, a lingering illness set in and developed into full-scale tuberculosis. She passed away April 7, 1898, terminating a married life of a little more than six years. She is buried next to her parents in the old Salem Cemetery south of Bluffton near Domestic.



John A. and Lydia Sawyer Fetzer

During the course of Lydia's illness John was in constant consultation with John and Emma Brodt, his aunt and uncle on his maternal side. Their combined best efforts could not save the life of Lydia Sawyer Fetzer.



Old Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, near Domestic, Wells County, Indiana.



Gravesite of Lydia Sawyer Fetzer in old Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church Cemetery.



Barbara Catherine (Katie) Fetzer Shively (1876–1951)

Katie Fetzer Returns to Indiana

As for Barbara Catherine (Katie) Fetzer (1876–1951) of the tenth generation, subsequently she returned from Ohio to Indiana. She married Frederick Shively at Uniondale, Indiana, on April 2, 1896. They had four children of the eleventh generation. They are Carl (born March 29, 1897), Lawrence (born February 25, 1899), Burlene (born July 25, 1904) and Floyd (born November 21, 1907). They were all born on the farm near Uniondale, Indiana.

Carl of the eleventh generation, son of Frederick and Katie Fetzer Shively, married Mildred Lynch at Markle, Indiana, November 11, 1933. They have one son, Jerry (born February 13, 1940 near Uniondale, Indiana), of the twelfth generation. He is unmarried.

Lawrence of the eleventh generation, son of Frederick and Katie Fetzer Shively, married Martha Gilbert at Uniondale, Indiana, January 17, 1924. They have one daughter of the twelfth generation, Darlene (born December 29, 1925 near Uniondale).

Concerning the above Shively family, Darlene married Dallas Roller near Uniondale, August 19, 1945. They have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Ruth Eilene (born February 20, 1948), Jack William (born August 22, 1949) and James Kay (born August 31, 1951).

Burlene of the eleventh generation, daughter of Frederick and Katie Fetzer Shively, never married.

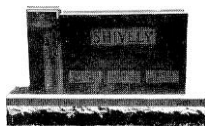
Floyd of the eleventh generation, son of Frederick and Katie Fetzer Shively, married

Dorothy Decker in Fort Wayne on July 4, 1928. They have three children of the twelfth generation. These are Beverly (born October 14, 1929), Richard (born March 12, 1936) and Charles (born February 1, 1939). All were born near Uniondale, Indiana.

Concerning the above Shively family, Beverly married Don Numbers at Uniondale in June, 1943. Richard married Carrol Stellhorne at Uniondale January 2, 1956. Charles married Sally Gerber at Bluffton June 14, 1961.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Don and Beverly Numbers have one child of the thirteenth generation, namely Michael (born December 23, 1961). Richard and Carrol Shively have one girl, Kim (born July 21, 1958 in Huntington, Indiana). Charles and Sally Shively have two children, namely Lisa Kay (born May 13, 1962) and Andrew Charles (born October 5, 1963).

The Shively families all live in Wells County and most of them on farms near Uniondale, Indiana. The Lawrence Shively family lives on the original J. Adam Fetzer farm. As for Barbara Catherine Fetzer Shively, referred to above as Katie, at the age of thirty-two she developed a chronic heart condition, the insecurity of which resulted in hyper-tension that led to hospitalization most of her adult life. She was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church at Uniondale. She died December 20, 1951 at the age of seventy-five. She is buried in the Horeb Church Cemetery. Fred Shively is in good health at the age of ninety-four.



Gravesite of Katie Fetzer Shively (1876–1951)

In the Fall of 1898 John A. Fetzer (1870–1903) decided to seek his fortune elsewhere. His trouble as an orphan, the hard life as a farmer, the loss of his wife, a young son to raise, and the urge to further a mechanical engineering career brought him to the decision to quit Wells County.

Thus, in 1898, the span of time from the original ancestor, Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625), had reached 348 years. The tenth generation was John Adam Fetzer (1870–1903) and his sister, Barbara Catherine Fetzer (1876–1951). The last by the name of Fetzer in this chronicle is Homer LeRoy Fetzer of the eleventh generation. A summary is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bastian Fetzer | (1550–1625) |
| 2. George Fetzer | (1591–1660) |
| 3. George Fetzer | (1624–1705) |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 4. Paul Fetzer | (1652–1735) |
| 5. Paul Fetzer | (1693–1735) |
| 6. Jacob Fetzer | (1733–1803) |
| 7. Jacob Frederick Fetzer | (1768–1821) |
| 8. Jacob Frederick Fetzer | (1806–1880) |
| 9. John Adam Fetzer | (1840–1882) |
| 10. John Adam Fetzer | (1870–1903) |
| 10. Barbara Catherine Fetzer | (1876–1951) |
| 11. Homer LeRoy Fetzer | (Born 1893) |



Chapter X

The Fetzers Of Montgomery County, Kansas

FOR A number of years the only record of this family simply stated “they had gone to Kansas.” Subsequently the letter written to John A. Fetzer, November 9, 1886, as given in the Wells County, Indiana, report was found. The letter was jointly written by J. Adam Fetzer’s brother, John Fetzer (1843–1917), of the ninth generation and his son, John Milo Fetzer (1872–1951), of the tenth generation.

Based on this communication, in 1943 I wrote a number of letters of inquiry to Montgomery County officials in Independence, Kansas. Much to my surprise, I found that J. Milo Fetzer was still living on the old Fetzer farm. A letter from J. Milo Fetzer in February, 1943, referred to the above letter of November 9, 1886. He said, “I wrote that letter, you will notice that it is written in my own handwriting.” He went on to refer to much of the contents of the letter, and this was fifty-seven years after the fact. I went to Independence, Kansas, that same year, 1943, and spent a day with J. Milo Fetzer. It was from him that I got the fill-in on the Kansas story.

John Fetzer (1843–1917) left Hocking County, Ohio, in 1867 with his brother, J. Adam, and his father, Jacob Frederick Fetzer, for Indiana. He stayed for a time with his father working on the farm. In the meantime a member of the Sheffield family had settled in Berrien County, Michigan. Others in the Sheffield family had already arrived in Kansas. John, in April of the following year, left for Michigan, where he joined his bride-to-be, Mary Collins Sheffield. They were married April 26, 1868, in Three Oaks, Michigan. The record indicates they started for Kansas almost at once. Upon arrival near Sycamore, they purchased, with the help of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880), their initial parcel of land and made application for additional land in the Government Land Grant Office in Independence. The grant was finalized in 1873.



John Fetzer (1843–1917)

John and Mary Sheffield Fetzer had four children of the tenth generation. Nettie Fetzer (1869–1929) married Carl Barts. They had no children. John Milo Fetzer (1872–1951) had a twin brother who died in infancy. John Milo never married. Hulda Fetzer (1876–1915) did not marry. Mary Collins Fetzer (1878–1940) did not marry. All the children were born on the Fetzer farm and are buried in the Krone Cemetery near Sycamore. Mary Sheffield Fetzer (1843–1880) was buried there also, but John Fetzer (1843–1917) was buried on the Fetzer farm. John Milo Fetzer spent his entire life on the Fetzer farm and, of course, had no occupation other than farming.

Life in Kansas

In the Wells County, Indiana, report concerning the Fetzers, I made reference to a letter received by my father, John A. Fetzer (1870–1903), from his cousin, Frederick Brodt, who was then living in the state of Kansas. That letter was dated November 9, 1886. Subsequently, Leone Lambert, who is a sister to Frederick Brodt and also a first cousin of my father, described life in Kansas when they lived there, which was concurrent with the Fetzers. Leone Lambert says: “We had eighty acres located mostly in canyons. Father put out corn. Five acres of it was located in the canyon; however, the hot winds came along and the corn dried up. In spite of the fact that the corn in Kansas always did grow tall, grasshoppers came along and ate it all. We lived in a tent until Dad put up a little shanty and made a sod house out of it to keep the winds from blowing it in the canyon. At night the coyotes howled. They were always real close. Brother Fred (he wrote the letter referred to above) had to get up at night and shoot in the air to scare them away; otherwise, none of us could get much needed sleep. The prairie land adjacent to the canyons was

all bush, there were no trees. There were times when the buffalo came very close to the house. There were plenty of rattlesnakes, too, prairie dogs and every sort of animal. We had to haul water one and one-half miles across the prairie in barrels. Our closest neighbor was one and one-half miles away. There were times when the wild cattle would stampede—it sounded like a big thunderstorm was coming up. Some people had dugouts and stovepipes sticking out of the ground. They had to build this way to avoid the heavy hot winds. Needless to say, under these circumstances life was almost impossible. Father lost everything he had.”

The Fetzer family did not fare any better. There is no evidence of economic success. They were given to intellectual and religious pursuits with little opportunity for formalized education. The ingredients simply did not mix. John Fetzer (1843–1917) prior to his death was hospitalized for an extended period of time and died under excruciating circumstances.

Fetzer Nostalgia

With no advantages, Hulda Fetzer (1876–1915) did remarkably well to publish a book of poems in 1912. Even Milo made an occasional contribution to this publication. These original poems probably convey more concerning this family and its capacities than any number of well-chosen words could otherwise do.

John Milo Fetzer (1872–1951) wrote this poem that could tie in well with present-day western folklore. Let’s take a look at this piece:

THE COWBOY

By J. Milo Fetzer

’Mid scenes of wildest pleasures
Which sends through the heart a thrill
To roam o’er the broad prairies
And have his own free will.

For he knows no law but nature,
And to live a life so free
Away from all cares and troubles,
The cowboy longs to be.

For he has no one to care for
No one to mourn his course,

As he rambles o'er the prairies
On his bucking bronco horse.

The prairie broad is his soul's delight,
He wanders o'er the domain—
And at night when the stars are peeping
He sleeps upon the plain.

While his pony grazes by him,
And coyotes howl far and near,
He dreams of a home on the Licking,
And those he left so dear.

For he left a heartbroken mother,
Alone in this world of strife,
And he left a darling sweetheart,
To lead a cowboy's life.

For ten long years and better
He now had been away,
When at last came there a letter
And these words it did say:

"O John, Dear John, do please come home,
I'm getting old and gray,
And I'm getting feeble too
And have not long to stay."

He could scarcely read that letter
For tears his eyes did fill,
As she spoke about dear Allie,
The one who loved him still.

'T wasn't long till he quit the cowboy life,
And started back for home;
To his dear old mother and sweetheart true,
And never more to roam.

In connection with this poem, J. Milo Fetzer makes reference to the fact that the cowboy
"dreams of a home on the Licking and those he left so dear."

In all probability the setting for this cowboy poem, through family tradition, harked back to the days when Jacob Frederick Fetzer and scores of other families from Denkendorf came to Ohio in the vicinity of Zanesville. By coincidence the Licking River, which originates in Licking County, Ohio, finds its way through Muskingum County to the parent river which flows on through Morgan County, Ohio. Two of the early families lived near the Licking River in Muskingum County. These families, namely Gottlieb Nodinger and Jakob Frederick Bricker, were the key families to house the oncoming families from Denkendorf. It was from here that they radiated out to various other places in Muskingum, Morgan and other Ohio counties. I would suspect that this cowboy poem is filled with nostalgia stemming from that branch of the Fetzer family which went to Kansas, leaving all of their family roots in Ohio and in Indiana.

Hulda Fetzer showed her family devotion and strong religious leanings when she wrote the following:



Hulda Fetzer (1876–1915)

ONE BY ONE THEY'RE PASSING OVER

By Hulda Fetzer

One by one they're passing over
To that bright celestial shore
One by one we miss their faces
And their voices hear no more.

They who once had joined our number
Are now numbered with the dead
And no cry of ours can wake them
From their low and narrow bed.

Sleeping on in silent slumber
Their tired hands have found repose
No more trials and temptations
No more anxious fears and woes.

Though 'tis hard to bear the parting
Yet we know they are at rest
Let us trust our heavenly Father
For He knoweth what is best.

How we miss them in the evening
And in grief bow gently down
But again we hope to meet them
When a few more years have flown.

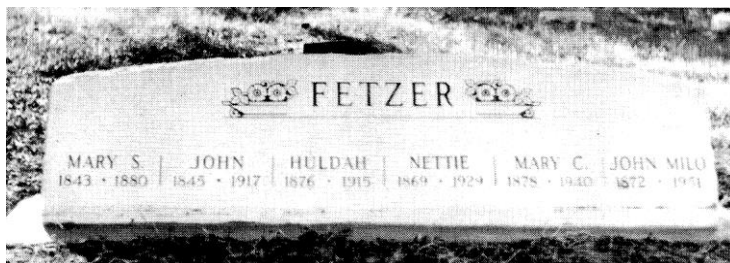
Though we have not crossed the Jordan,
That dark river which divides;
Yet we seem to catch faint glimpses
Of the beauties which it hides.

Sister, brother there to meet them
In that city where we're told
That its walls are all of jasper
And its streets are paved with gold.

Won't it be a joyful meeting
When our wanderings here are o'er
And we meet again in heaven
There to meet to part no more?

End of the Kansas Story

In 1951 I had the remains of John Fetzer (1843–1917) removed from the Fetzer farm to the Krone Cemetery near Sycamore. The whole family lies united. The grave-marker I had installed reads as follows:



John Fetzer family memorialized by John E. Fetzer.

FETZER

Mary S.	(1843–1880)
John	(1843–1917)
Hulda	(1876–1915)
Nettie	(1869–1929)
Mary C.	(1878–1940)
John Milo	(1872–1951)

The name of Fetzer in Kansas is no more. It died with J. Milo Fetzer in 1951. Just as John Fetzer (1843–1917) constituted the ninth generation, so Hulda (1876–1915), Nettie (1869–1929), Mary C. (1878–1940) and John Milo (1872–1951) constituted the tenth generation covering a span of 401 years from the time of Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625).



Chapter XI

The Fetzers Of Adams County, Indiana

IN THE Fall of 1898, John A. Fetzer (1870–1903) of the tenth generation, the father of the writer, arrived in Decatur, the county seat of Adams County, Indiana. Near the courthouse on Main Street, he established a business which was advertised as DEALER IN BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES, REPAIRING, RE-ENAMELING, VULCANIZING, BRAISING AND LATHE WORK. By hard work he established his shop and became a part of the business community.

A number of years later when I returned to Decatur on a visit, I well remember Postmaster George Flanders telling me that my father was a very good businessman and highly regarded in the community. I do know that he participated in community activities which included the town band. Sometimes he played the violin; however, there was no violin section in the band, so he took to the cornet and slide trombone.

The Decatur band had earned quite a reputation for itself. As time went on it was in real demand and was taking trips on a regular basis to nearby communities, in addition to the regular band concerts which were held in Decatur. In December of that year the band was invited to do a concert in Fort Wayne, Indiana. My mother, who was born Della Frances Winger, was on her way to Fort Wayne to do some Christmas shopping. She, together with friends, boarded the same train that was carrying the Decatur band to Fort Wayne. These friends knew John A. Fetzer and introduced him to my mother. I often heard her say just how impressed she was with Mr. John A. Fetzer. She said, “He was real nice and was he ever handsome.” A few days later on January 2, 1899, Mother received a letter from John A. Fetzer. Among other things, it said: “Please pardon me for addressing you and my awkward letter; however, since our introduction it seems as though I would like to become better acquainted with you. If this is satisfactory, when or where can I see or meet you. Will you kindly inform me by return mail. Yours very respectfully, John A. Fetzer”

On January 3rd my mother replied: “Dear Friend: Your note received with pleasure and I can only say that I, too, would like to become more acquainted with you.” The letter went on to

arrange a meeting place for the following Saturday night. Two days later another letter came from my father confirming the date and, of course, that was the beginning of the romance that led to an engagement and ultimate marriage. The wedding ceremony took place June 12, 1899. Since my father was a member of the Lutheran Church, they were married in that edifice in Decatur. Jim Ball, a friend of the family, was the principal witness.

A United Family

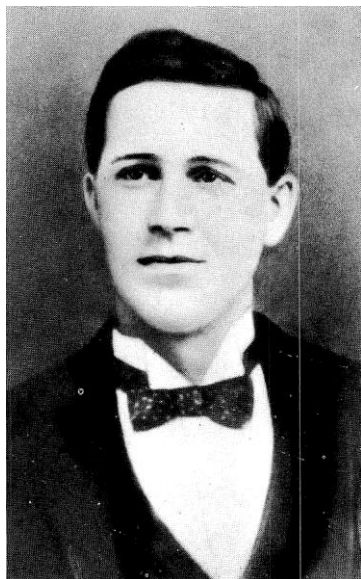
The new couple established a home at 312 North Tenth Street, Decatur. Since both had been previously married, life started in earnest when young Homer L. Fetzer at the age of six and Harriett C. Evans at the age of nine united in the family circle to become brother and sister. In no time the parents were as devoted to the two children as if each were the parent of both of them. The children attended school with the usual family successes, failures, kid pranks and what-have-you. The stories are legion concerning the activities of Homer and Harriett. Typical is this story. Mother looked out the window one day and saw the minister of her church coming to pay a visit. The two children were in the house. Mother, feeling that the house was not presentable due to the cleaning process, decided that she would not respond to the knock at the door when the minister approached. In the meantime she warned both the children that they should remain very quiet, indeed. Both of them were on the floor immediately next to the door. After knocking several times, the minister concluded that no one was at home, whereupon he took from his wallet his calling card, stooped and pushed it under the door. Young Homer, seeing the card coming through, immediately reached down, got hold of the card and pulled it the rest of the way through. Needless to say, consternation reigned supreme.



312 North Tenth Street, Decatur, Indiana



Della Frances Fetzer



John A. Fetzer



Harriett Evans



Homer LeRoy Fetzer

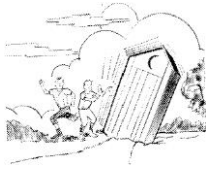
As life began June 12, 1899 in Decatur, Indiana.



Another family incident was brought to the fore when my mother was visiting her family in Ohio. Apparently my father had stayed at home to tend his business. On June 13, 1900, he wrote my mother a letter in Ohio as follows: "Everything looks natural around the place except

the weeds are getting a good start in the cucumber patch.” Then he went on to say, “The owl is getting along fine. I turned him out in the kitchen the other night and we had a prize fight. We both got licked.” In the same letter it was apparent that my father had received word that my mother was not feeling too well at the time, so he advised “take Purina, that will take the wrinkles out of you.” He then said, “This week end I shall come to Celina if I can. I will ride my ‘wheel’ over there.” The distance to Celina was fifteen miles over rough roads. The bicycle he was to ride was the large wheel affair just like the “wheel” he had previously ridden as a boy to Logan, Ohio.

On another occasion my father had gone to Wilshire, Ohio, to handle some engineering matters. In October he wrote my mother a letter expressing concern that he had not heard from her. He said that Halloween was coming up and that she should get a neighbor woman to stay with her that night. He also said that she should keep an eye out the back window “for you never can tell when the boys will come along and push over ‘you-know-what.’”



An Increase in the Family

In the sequence of events, my father and mother were discussing from time to time possible names to be assigned to the forthcoming child which was to increase the family circle. Both of the parents agreed that they hoped it would be a boy. Just to be sure, however, they selected a number of names applicable in either case, boy or girl. Mother was having some difficulty finding agreement with my father concerning the name in event it should be a male offspring. After days, and at the point of exhaustion, it finally dawned on Mother that the name John A. Fetzer wanted was none other than John. On March 25, 1901, a boy was born. His name became John Earl Fetzer. That boy was the writer.



John E. Fetzer shortly after arrival at Decatur, Indiana.

While I have always appreciated receiving the name John for my father, I was never able to ascertain the reason for the middle name of Earl. It never had been used in our family, either on the paternal or maternal side. I would have appreciated very much receiving Winger as a middle name, since it was my mother's family name. In later years when I had opportunity to trace the Winger genealogy, I found it interesting, indeed. Mother's family was Swiss. Her father was Joseph Levi Winger and her grandfather was Peter Henry Winger, who was a pioneer in the state of Ohio, having come there from Lancaster County in the state of Pennsylvania. The paternal ancestor was believed to be Christian Winger, a Mennonite minister, who came to this country early in the 18th Century.

John A. Fetzer Takes an Engineering Course

During the year of 1901, my father, who always wanted to be an engineer and, of course, never had the opportunity for formalized training, decided to take a correspondence course from the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In his papers I found one of his lessons on gas engines and mathematics which had been graded by his instructor, F. H. Healy, on February 20th of that year. He received a grade of 100 on that particular lesson and received the following letter from his instructor: "On examining your work on Section 1, we find it to be very satisfactory. We trust you will retain a like interest throughout the remainder of your course. Wishing you success, we are Yours very truly, International Correspondence Schools, School of Mathematics."

Father Builds an Auto

At the time my father was seeking to build a career, the “horseless carriage age” was just coming into being. In 1901 there were already experimenters in the field. Such names as Olds, Ford, Maxwell, Apperson, Stanley, White, Franklin and others were known in their own areas as makers of the “auto carriage.” John A. Fetzer joined the others when he designed and built a “buggy with a one-lung motor.” It caused a lot of community excitement in Decatur, Indiana. As time went on he developed a set of plans purported to be “an advanced design.” From time to time he would go over these plans with my mother. Together they would plan their future in the manufacture of this vehicle.

While this was transpiring in Decatur, Indiana, there was another man by the name of Haynes who was doing similar work in Kokomo, Indiana. Mr. Haynes came to see my father and suggested a merger of their interests so they could take advantage of their combined talents. My father declined, stating that he had plans to go either to Detroit or possibly California to start his development. Within a matter of weeks my father was dead. Mr. Haynes went on to considerable success for his day. Some in the community say that after my father’s death the plans found their way into the Haynes development, but this is completely without foundation in fact, as based in the record. There does seem to be considerable mystery about the disposition of the plans. They never could be located among my father’s effects.

A Broken Family

In January, 1903, my father was called back to Ohio in connection with the oil well development. He overly exposed himself to the bitter winter weather. He returned home and was treated by his close personal friend, Dr. Keller. After a momentary recovery, he took a turn for the worse. On February 2nd his sister, Katie Fetzer Shively, as well as my mother’s family, came to lend a helping hand. Father died of pneumonia February 11, 1903. He was buried in the Maplewood Cemetery, Decatur, Indiana.

His sister, Katie Fetzer Shively, wrote letters to my mother February 27, 1903 and March 27th of the same year. She expressed her broken heart at the death of my father and her intense desire that Mother would survive the ordeal. She said that she was requesting that her church membership be transferred from St. John’s Lutheran Church near Logan, Ohio, to the Lutheran

Church in Uniondale, Indiana. In closing, she said, "Please give little John a hug and kiss for me, he's a darling." That was the last communication to be received from Katie.

Ten weeks after my father's death, Walter Adam Fetzer was born April 25, 1903. Walter died August 14, 1903.

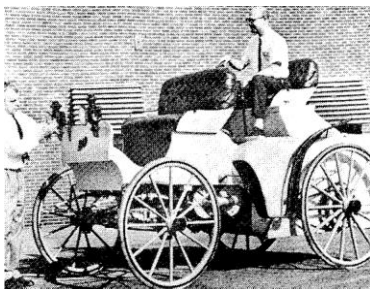
One of the real regrets I have is the fact that I was less than two years old when my father passed away. I never had the opportunity to know him personally. My mother often related the fact that, prior to my father's death, at the time he knew he would not survive, she promised him that she would raise Homer as her own. She stated time and again that she loved Homer and was as devoted to him as she was to her own children. However, a few days before Walter Adam Fetzer was born, Homer's grandfather on the maternal side had decided that Homer was to be his child and raised in Wells County, not by my mother. In spite of the child's love and devotion for my mother, he was removed and the family circle was broken. Continuing circumstances, precipitated by well-meaning but misinformed persons, prevented the reunification of the family circle. In many ways it was tragic, indeed, that the Fetzer boys could not have been raised together.

Incidentals

After my father's death, Mother entered the millinery business. She established her own hat shop in the same building that had previously been my father's establishment. She had some degree of success in spite of the fact that the total family load was hers. We lived in Decatur until I reached the age of five years.

The one highlight I can remember as a child was the day my sister Harriett's Uncle Dave Sprunger bought a new "motocycle." This was the four-wheel horseless carriage made by the Reeves Pulley Company of Columbus, Indiana. The steering mechanism was operated from the high back seat. This "motocycle" was being developed at the same time Haynes was working on his horseless carriage in Decatur. Uncle Dave invited Mother, my sister Harriett and me to ride in the horseless carriage to the German picnic which was twelve miles distant. We started at 11 o'clock in the morning allowing ourselves one hour to get there. Of course, all of the other German families were going by horse and buggy so they left quite early in the morning. On the way to the picnic we passed a few horses and buggies on the road and, of course, they were forced into clouds of dust. There was the usual raring of horses and there was excitement galore.

We got along just fine until we pulled over the hill to the old wooden bridge crossing the St. Mary's River. In the middle of the bridge the chain-driven car crashed into the side of the wooden bars because of a broken chain. It took Uncle Dave quite a while to repair the chain and put the car on the road again. In the meantime the horses and buggies passed us by and we didn't get to the picnic until most of the show was over. The car did cause a great deal of excitement with the onlookers. When we started back Uncle Dave couldn't get the motor to go, so one horse and buggy after the other pulled out and we were left alone. The occupants of each buggy, as they proudly drove by, gave us rather haughty looks and knowing smiles. Uncle Dave, speaking quite broken English, had some uncomplimentary things to say about the pontifical air of the "darned Dutch." Eventually he got the car started and we went flying to town on the old gravel road. We soon overtook the horses and buggies and did they ever eat our dust. As I looked back there was "weeping and wailing" so to speak—a goodly number of clenched fists were hitting the air. When we got back to Decatur, Uncle Dave had forgotten how to stop the motor, so we drove hound and 'round the courthouse for quite some time until the motor ran out of gas. Naturally all of this gave me the thrill of my life as a child. I well recall that my mother took a dim view of the whole thing. She advised Uncle Dave not to ever invite us again to take a ride in his "motocycle." The next week Uncle Dave sold his horseless carriage and never mentioned the thing again.



This creature of "horseless age" is a 1962 picture taken of the "motocycle" which appeared in Indianapolis Star. This was the type of car used by Uncle Dave Sprunger as we went to the German picnic.



John E. Fetzer at age of five, about the time of the famous ride in the “motorcycle” and shortly before life was terminated in Decatur, Indiana.

It wasn’t long thereafter that Mother moved her millinery store to Frankfort, Indiana. A few years later we moved to Lafayette, Indiana, near the confines of Purdue University. Lafayette became the one real home to me as a boy.



Maplewood Cemetery, Decatur, Indiana John A. Fetzer (1870–1903) and Della Frances Winger Fetzer (1870–1958) interred here.

Summary

With the termination of the Adams County story in 1908, the span of time from the original

ancestor, Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625), had reached 358 years. The eleventh generation was Homer LeRoy Fetzer, born June 25, 1893, and John Earl Fetzer, born March 25, 1901. A summary is as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bastian Fetzer | (1550–1625) |
| 2. George Fetzer | (1591–1660) |
| 3. George Fetzer | (1624–1705) |
| 4. Paul Fetzer | (1652–1735) |
| 5. Paul Fetzer | (1693–1735) |
| 6. Jacob Fetzer | (1733–1803) |
| 7. Jacob Frederick Fetzer | (1768–1821) |
| 8. Jacob Frederick Fetzer | (1806–1880) |
| 9. John Adam Fetzer | (1840–1882) |
| 10. John Adam Fetzer | (1870–1903) |
| 11. Homer LeRoy Fetzer | (Born 1893) |
| 11. John Earl Fetzer | (Born 1901) |

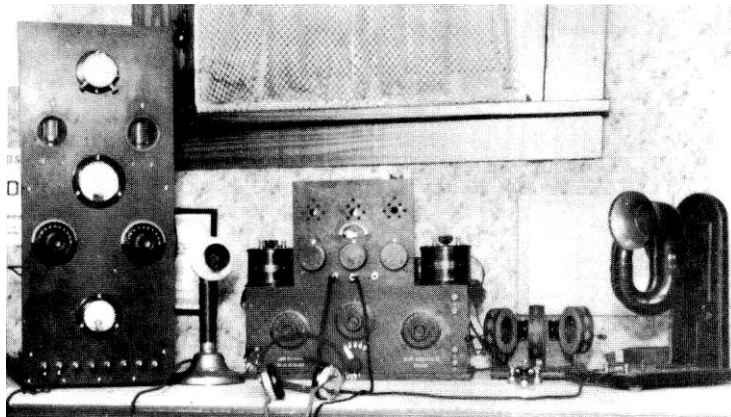


Chapter XII

The Fetzers Of Tippecanoe County, Indiana

SINCE IT is the purpose of this history to record details of the paternal Fetzers (it would be beyond the capacity of this writer to record the history of all the maternal lines), I can give only passing consideration to life in Lafayette, Indiana.

Here there were two great influences in my life. The first was that of my mother and the second was Frederick L. Ribble, first husband of my sister, Harriett C. Thomas. As for the latter, I must give him credit for having introduced me to the field of radio. Moreover, it was he who cultivated my love for baseball, and more particularly the Detroit Tigers.



Amateur radio station constructed by John E. Fetzer in 1920.

Fred Ribble was a dispatcher on the Wabash Railroad. He taught me the Morse Code and, as a wireless amateur, he taught me much of the early wonders of radio—so much so that it shaped my life in the direction of a professional career in that field.

As for baseball, he and about everyone else on the old Wabash were Tiger fans. As a railroad dispatcher he kept the wires hot giving the play-by-play on Tiger games in Detroit. As a boy I joined the railroaders as an avid follower of Ty Cobb and his Detroit Tigers. From the days of the Wabash Railroad excursions to Detroit to see the Tigers play, to the present time as owner of that selfsame ball club, I give Fred Ribble, long since gone, a salute for retaining those qualities which, to me, have been matters of first importance.



Glove and ball used by John E. Fetzer as sandlot baseball player.

As for my mother, it was she who encouraged the writer to finish high school in West Lafayette and spend a time in the Electrical Engineering School of Purdue University, studying such special radio communication courses as Professor R. V. Achetz had available.

This humble beginning was made possible due to her lifelong sacrifice and hard labor in my behalf. Her repeated encouragement made a lasting impression on this writer. It is easily summed up by a poem written by an unknown author which my mother framed and kept on my bedroom wall for many years. It is as follows:

TO MY SON

Do you know that your soul is of mine such a part
That it seems to be fibre and core of my heart
None other can please me, as you, dear, can do;
None other can love me, or praise me, as you.

Remember the world will be quick with a blame,
If shadow or stain ever darkens your name.
“Like mother, like son,” is a saying so true,
The world will judge largely the mother by you.

Be yours then the task, if task it may be,
To force the proud world to do homage to thee;
Be sure it will say, when its verdict you’ve won,
“She reaped as she sowed. Lo! This is her Son.”



Mother of John E. Fetzer and Harriett C. Thomas at the age of 87.



Harriett C. Thomas, born September 2, 1890, sister of John E. Fetzer.

Mother was born December 21, 1870. She married Irvin I. Pyle December 28, 1917. She had known the Pyle family as a young woman in Decatur, Indiana. It was an uncle of Irvin Pyle who adopted Ernie Pyle, the famous writer and war correspondent of World War II. Irvin Pyle passed away April 13, 1964 at the age of ninety-five and was interred in the Maplewood Cemetery, Decatur, Indiana.

My sister, Harriett C. Thomas, married Peter Nash and after his demise married Scott Thomas, who passed away August 19, 1955 at the age of seventy-seven. It may be of some interest to note that the brother of Scott Thomas fought in the Apache Indian War with General Miles, and Fort Thomas in Arizona is named after him. His uncle was a close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln when he was Attorney General for the state of Illinois.

My sister spent many years of her life in devoted care of Mother and nursed her through her terminal illness. Mother passed away at the age of eighty-seven on February 12, 1958 in Lafayette, Indiana. She was placed beside my father in the Maplewood Cemetery, Decatur, Indiana, where I had erected an appropriate ancestral monument.



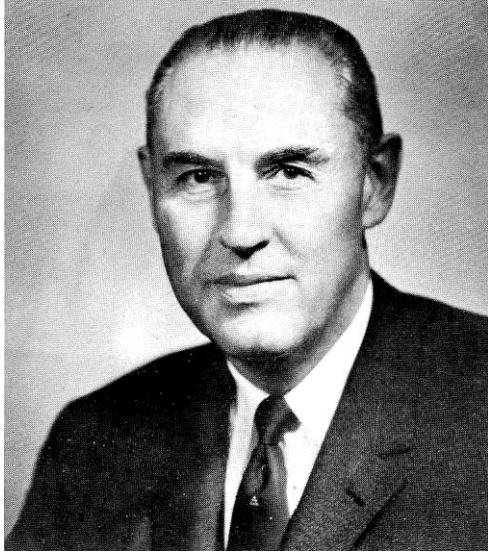
Chapter XIII

John Earl Fetzer Of Michigan

THIS BIOGRAPHICAL material concerning the author of this chronicle, *John Earl Fetzer*, has been compiled from Who's Who in America, the International Yearbook and Statesmen's Who's Who, Eminent Americans and Michigan Through the Centuries.

John E. Fetzer is president and owner of Fetzer Broadcasting Company and the Detroit Baseball Club of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs. He was born March 25, 1901 in Decatur, Indiana, the son of John Adam and Della Frances (Winger) Fetzer. He is a great-grandson of Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) and is of the eleventh generation from Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625). His educational background includes attendance at Purdue University in 1921, where he studied radio communications. In 1926 he graduated from the National Radio Institute in Washington, D.C. Mr. Fetzer attended Andrews University of Michigan, where he received the B.A. degree in 1927. In 1929 he did graduate work at the University of Michigan, studying electronics and modern physics. In 1930 he took extension courses in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin. In 1958 he received an honorary LL.D. from Western Michigan University. Mr. Fetzer's entire business career has been devoted to the field of radio, television and professional baseball.

From 1918 to 1920 he did laboratory and experimental work. In 1921 he was general manager of the radio department of Wolever Electric Company of Indiana and in 1923 he designed, built and operated the first radio broadcasting station to be installed in southwestern Michigan known as KFGZ.



John E. Fetzer

In 1925 Mr. Fetzer studied abroad the economic, sociological and engineering aspects of European broadcasting systems, covering radio stations in England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France. In 1926 he built station WEMC near Benton Harbor, Michigan; in 1930 Mr. Fetzer purchased this station, changed the call letters to WKZO, and moved it to Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. Fetzer personally constructed WKZO at Kalamazoo from studio to transmitter. In 1945 he established radio station WJEF at Grand Rapids, and in 1950 inaugurated television station WKZO-TV at Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids. Mr. Fetzer established the world's largest frequency modulation station, WJFM, in 1961, after experimental operation in this field for a period of ten years. In 1953 he established a trusteeship for the benefit of the University of Nebraska, donating to this institution one of the foremost educational television stations in the country.

National in Scope

John E. Fetzer enterprises, national in scope, are represented by offices in every principal city of the country. A variety of personal holdings in radio, television, film production, background music franchises, oil wells, Arizona land development, mining rights and manufacturing require an extremely versatile management team.

Mr. Fetzer, in 1952, became the first chairman of the Television Code Review Board of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Washington, D.C. This board administers the program of self-regulation within the television industry, corresponding to the

Office of Censorship of the Motion Picture Association of America. During World War II Mr. Fetzer was in Washington as the United States Censor of Radio. In this position he supervised high-level security matters in the regulation of the four national radio networks and over nine hundred domestic radio stations in addition to twenty-six overseas short-wave stations.

European Theatre

In 1945, at the invitation of General Eisenhower and under the auspices of the War Department, Mr. Fetzer made an inspection tour of the European Theatre of Operations as a war correspondent, studying the use of radio in the rehabilitation of the German people, as well as postwar communication problems involving international radio between the United States, England, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and other European countries.

In 1952 he received a special assignment as foreign correspondent to the radio, television and newspaper editors' mission covering Europe and the Middle East, including interviews with Mayor Ernest Reuter of Berlin; Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and High Commissioner John J. McCloy, Bonn, Germany; Chancellor Leopold Figl, Vienna, Austria; Premier Marshal Tito, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; King Paul and Queen Frederika, Athens, Greece; President Celal Bayar, Istanbul, Turkey; The Shah of Iran and Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, Teheran, Iran; Premier David Ben Gurion, Tel Aviv, Israel; Pope Pius XII, Vatican City; Defense Minister René Pleven, Secretary of State Maurice Schumann and General deGaulle, Paris, France; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, SHAPE Headquarters; and Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, London, England. Mission Radio Free Europe, Munich, Austro-Hungarian border, observing revolutionary forces, 1956. Broadcasters' good-will mission to Latin America under auspices State Department, Spring, 1962, where he conferred with many important heads of state, including Adolfo Lopez Mateos, President of Mexico; Dr. Manuel Prado, President of Peru; Jorge Alessandri, President of Chile; Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina, and Eduardo Victor Haedo, President of Uruguay.

Baseball

On June 13, 1956, Mr. Fetzer organized the eleven-man syndicate which was the successful bidder in the purchase of the Detroit Baseball Club of the American League of Professional

Baseball Clubs. As one-third owner he became the first chairman of the board of directors. On November 10, 1960, he purchased control of the club by acquiring an additional one-third interest at which time he assumed the presidency of the club. On January 31, 1962, he purchased the final one-third interest and became sole owner, there being only one other sole owner in either the American or National Leagues. Mr. Fetzer is a member of the board of directors of the American League as well as chairman of the radio-television committee. He also is a member of the pension committee of baseball and sits on the executive council, the controlling body of baseball under the chairmanship of Commissioner Ford C. Frick. He headed the Detroit Tiger baseball tour of Japan, Okinawa and Korea, as special guest of the Mainichi Newspapers and the Japanese government including the Crown Prince and Princess and under the auspices of the State Department, Fall, 1962.

Business and Civic Activities

Since 1947 Mr. Fetzer has been a member of the board of directors of the American National Bank and Trust Company of Kalamazoo; a member of the board of trustees, Kalamazoo College, since 1954; a member of Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity since 1957; a member of the Michigan Economic Expansion Council, 1963; a member of the board of directors, International Village, Detroit, 1963, and a member of the President's Advisory Council, Western Michigan University, 1963.

Since 1953 Mr. Fetzer has been president and owner of Cornhusker Television Corporation, licensee of KOLN-TV, Lincoln, Nebraska, and KGIN-TV, Grand Island, Nebraska; chairman of the board, Parkway Development, Inc., since 1957. In 1958 he dedicated modern television studio building, Broadcast House; established Fetzer Music Corporation and Fetzer Television, Inc., including WWTV, Cadillac, Michigan. In 1961 WWTV-FM was established and in 1962 WWUP-TV, Sault Ste Marie, was added to Fetzer Television, Inc. Also in 1961 the world's most modern television transmitting station for WKZO-TV, Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids, was dedicated.



Tiger Stadium, home of the Detroit Tigers.



Technical television finds exactitude here.

Fetzer Broadcasting Company's Broadcast House dedicated in 1958.

Committees, Boards and Associations

Mr. Fetzer served as chairman of the board of Vitapix Corporation, Hollywood, California, 1952–1956; chairman of the board of WMBD, Inc., Peoria, Illinois, 1952–1956; contributor to Radio and Television Oral History Project, Columbia University, 1953; chairman of CBS Radio Business Standards Committee, 1952–1953; was appointed by Secretary Forrestal to the

Broadcasters Advisory Panel of Office of Civil Defense Planning, 1948; member of the advisory board, North American Service, Radiodiffusion Francaise, Paris, 1946–1947; member of the citizens committee of Michigan National Guard and member of Michigan Committee for Constitutional Amendment on Aviation, 1946; delegate to Advertising Federation of America, 1945; member of broadcasters advisory committee, Office of War Information, 1942; Broadcasters Victory Council (member, board of directors, 1942); president, alumni association, Andrews University, 1928, and National Radio Institute, 1926.

Mr. Fetzner is a member of the National Association of Broadcasters (member, ethics committee, 1928–1929; engineering committee, 1935–1939; board of directors, 1938–1946, 1956–1960; chairman, war committee, 1942; employer-employee committee and national music committee, 1946; freedom of radio committee, 1947); Michigan Broadcasters Association (vice president, 1936); United States Chamber of Commerce (national councillor); Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce (member, board of directors, 1940–1950; president, 1944); fellow, Royal Society of Arts, London, England; member, National Genealogical Society; Academy of Political Science; Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (life member); American Society of Military Engineers; International Radio and Television Executives Society and Broadcast Pioneers, New York; Broadcasters Club, Washington, D.C.



**Home of John E. and Rhea Y. Fetzer,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.**



Monogrammed log over fireplace was removed from Jacob Frederick Fetzer log barn, Hocking County, Ohio. Library in John E. Fetzer home shows portrait of Jacob Frederick Fetzer over mantle.

Home of John E. and Rhea Y. Fetzer, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Monogrammed log over fireplace was removed from Jacob Frederick Fetzer log barn, Hocking County, Ohio. Library in John E. Fetzer home shows portrait of Jacob Frederick Fetzer over mantle.



Fetzer ranch home in foothills of Catalina Mountains near Tucson, Arizona.

Awarded citations by National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1943; Office of Censorship, 1945; United States Marine Corps, 1946; Fifth Army, 1947; Golden Ear Award, 1962.

A member of the Presbyterian Church, he is also a Mason (32°, Shriner) and an Elk; and member of the following clubs: Park (president, 1953), Kalamazoo Country, Gull Lake Country

of Kalamazoo; Peninsular of Grand Rapids; Detroit Athletic, Detroit, Press of Detroit; and Tucson Country.

Mr. Fetzer married Rhea Maude Yeager on July 19, 1926. The Yeager family of German ancestry was founded in America in the 18th Century in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, by Jacob Yeager. On the maternal side, Rhea Yeager Fetzer is a descendant of John Lawrence of English origin who came to America and settled in Water-town, Massachusetts, in 1609.

Rhea Yeager Fetzer was born June 7, 1901 in Augusta, Michigan. She is a graduate of Andrews University with the B.A. degree in 1926. She did graduate work at the University of Michigan in 1929. She has been in numerous civic and philanthropic activities including membership on the board of directors of Family Service Center, Kalamazoo Community Chest, Senior Citizens Fund, Kalamazoo Symphony Society, Committee on Aging, Kalamazoo County Council of Social Agencies, the First Presbyterian Church and the John E. Fetzer Foundation, Inc.



Rhea Y. Fetzer

The Fetzers have no children. Their homes are at 2714 Clovelly Road, Kalamazoo, at Otter Lake in Benzie County, northern Michigan; and on the Fetzer Ranch near Tucson, Arizona. His offices are at Fetzer Broadcasting Company, 590 West Maple Street, Kalamazoo, and Detroit Baseball Club, Tiger Stadium, Detroit.

With the conclusion of the Michigan account, we have covered 414 years from Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to the time of this writing in 1964. A summary is as follows:

1. Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625)

2.	George Fetzer	(1591–1660)
3.	George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4.	Paul Fetzer	(1625–1735)
5.	Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6.	Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1806–1880)
9.	John Adam Fetzer	(1840–1882)
10.	John Adam Fetzer	(1870–1903)
11.	John Earl Fetzer	(Born 1901)



Final resting place provided for John E. and Rhea Y. Fetzer, Mountain Home Cemetery, Kalamazoo, Michigan.



Chapter XIV

The Fetzers Of Minnesota

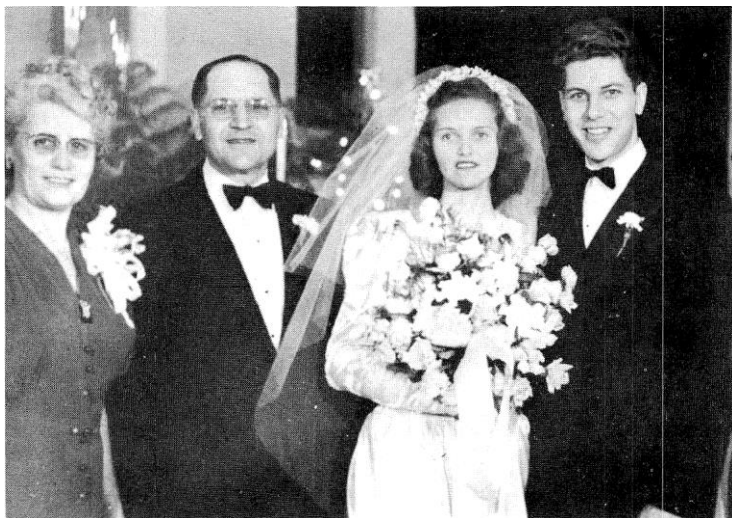
HOMER LEROY FETZER of the eleventh generation, the son of John Adam and Lydia Sawyer Fetzer, was born June 25, 1893 at Uniondale, Indiana. After finishing high school in Bluffton, Indiana, he entered Bradley University where he graduated with honors. He later graduated from the International School of Architecture and received the B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota.

Initially in the professional career of Homer L. Fetzer, he did design and planning in the engineering division of the Minnesota State Highway Department. He also participated in design and construction in the shipbuilding industry. He started his teaching career at White Bear and Nashwauk, Minnesota, where he taught industrial arts for three years. He then began his distinguished career as an instructor at North High School in Minneapolis where he taught for thirty-six years prior to retirement.

Homer L. Fetzer has been most active in the Masonic order. He is a past master of the Blue Lodge and past high priest of the Chapter. He is past president of the Industrial Arts Club of Minneapolis and royal patron of the Order of the Amaranth (Masonic), Venice, Florida. He also is master of ceremonies of the Men's Club and president of the All States Club in the same city.

In high school and college he was the recipient of many letters and athletic awards in basketball, football and track. He has taken part in numerous Boy Scout activities and in the art of deep-sea fishing. His hobby is oil painting.

Homer L. Fetzer married the former Aurilla Chapman June 9, 1918 at Devils Lake, North Dakota. They have one son, Bruce LeRoy Fetzer. Aurilla Chapman Fetzer was born December 5, 1893 at Charles City, Iowa. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, having received both the B.S. and M.A. degrees. She spent her entire teaching career in the state of Minnesota, serving as teacher in the elementary schools, teacher of handicapped and retarded children, and as counselor in the junior high school in the Minneapolis school system.



Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Fetzer at wedding of their son, Bruce L. Fetzer, and the former Renée Phyllis Bjorklund, December 30, 1947.

She has been the Minnesota State Archery Champion (women's division) and presently is president of the Venice Area College Women's Club and is a royal matron of the Order of the Amaranth (Masonic). Her hobbies are knitting, arts, handicrafts and graphology.

The Fetzers' summer home is at Manhattan Beach, Minnesota, and their winter home is at Venice, Florida.

Bruce LeRoy Fetzer

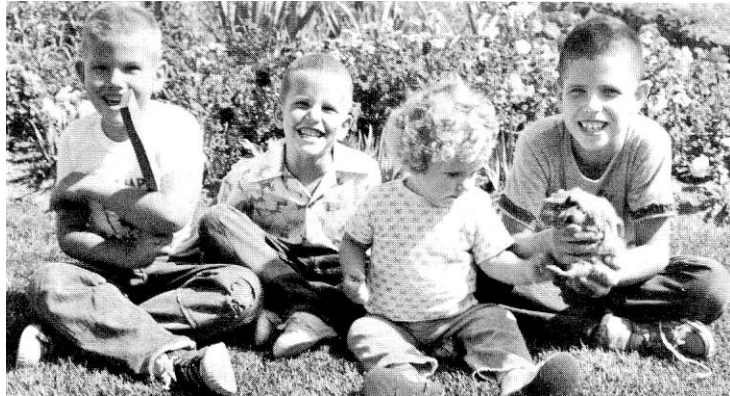
Bruce LeRoy Fetzer of the twelfth generation, the son of Homer L. and Aurilla Fetzer, was born July 19, 1922 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. After taking his academic training at Blake in Hopkins, Minnesota, he entered Macalester College in St. Paul where he majored in science and graduated with the B.A. degree in 1950. He then took advanced work in the field of educational administration in the graduate school of the University of Minnesota.

After three and one-half years of service in the U. S. Navy during World War II, he accepted a position as teacher of mathematics, science and band in the Kerkhoven, Minnesota, High School. After two years, in 1952 he was elevated to principal. He continued in this administrative post until 1955 at which time he joined the Michigan operation of the Fetzer Broadcasting Company. Here he served as an administrative engineer in the operation, design and construction of broadcasting equipment. Later he became manager of Fetzer Music Corporation, an operation in the field of background music.

In 1960 he joined the Dahlberg Company in Minneapolis as director of marketing and

research. In 1963, after the consolidation of Dahlberg with the parent Motorola Company in Chicago, he transferred to the home plant in that city. The Fetzers reside at Itasca, Illinois.

Bruce L. Fetzer as a musician plays the piano, organ and accordion. He is active in civic organizations and has had special interest in the American Legion, the Boy Scouts and the YMCA. His hobbies are photography and amateur radio.



Left to right: Brian Ernest Fetzer (b. 1956), Bruce Frederick Fetzer (b. 1958), Paul Edward Fetzer (b. 1962), and John LeRoy Fetzer (b. 1953).

On December 30, 1947 Bruce L. Fetzer married the former Renée Phyllis Bjorklund. She graduated from the University of Minnesota with the B.S. degree in 1950 and does most interesting work in the field of ceramic arts.

They have four boys of the thirteenth generation. They are John LeRoy (born March 10, 1953 at Kerkhoven, Minnesota), Brian Ernest (born September 23, 1956 in Grand Rapids, Michigan), Bruce Frederick (born March 12, 1958 in Grand Rapids, Michigan) and Paul Edward (born April 11, 1962 in Minneapolis, Minnesota).

With the conclusion of the Minnesota story, the generations from Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to 1964 have covered 414 years. The summary is as follows:

1.	Bastian Fetzer	(1550–1625)
2.	George Fetzer	(1591–1660)
3.	George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4.	Paul Fetzer	(1652–1735)
5.	Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6.	Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1806–1880)
9.	John Adam Fetzer	(1840–1882)
10.	John Adam Fetzer	(1870–1903)
11.	Homer LeRoy Fetzer	(Born 1893)
12.	Bruce LeRoy Fetzer	(Born 1922)
13.	John LeRoy Fetzer	(Born 1953)
13.	Brian Ernest Fetzer	(Born 1956)

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------|
| 13. | Bruce Frederick Fetzer | (Born 1958) |
| 13. | Paul Edward Fetzer | (Born 1962) |

As a postscript to the Minnesota account, after nearly 500 years there are only a few left in the Jacob Frederick Fetzer line by the name of Fetzer. These are Homer L. Fetzer, John E. Fetzer, Bruce L. Fetzer, John L. Fetzer, Brian E. Fetzer, Bruce F. Fetzer and Paul E. Fetzer. On the maternal side, it's a completely different story! The Wendell Frederick Fetzer history, a fascinating story, follows.



Chapter XV

The Wendell Frederick Fetzer Family Of Hocking County, Ohio

BY THE time Jacob Frederick Fetzer had decided to quit Morgan County, Ohio, his younger brother, Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), of the eighth generation was ready to marry his cousin on the maternal side, Jacobina Sherebrand (1820–1907). She was previously reported as arriving in this country in 1838 along with her mother, step-father, sister and two brothers. This marriage took place in Hocking County, Ohio, December 27, 1840. The ceremony was conducted by Henry Campbell. Jacobina reported these marriage facts in a pension application to Washington many years later. At the time Jacob was negotiating for his eighty acres in Hocking County, Wendell Frederick started for the same neighborhood. He, too, acquired eighty acres not too far removed from Jacob's place. It was here that Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer established their first home and had twelve of their fourteen children.

Their first child was an infant girl left homeless by force of circumstances—an adopted child by the name of Sophia. *Sophia Fetzer* (March 4, 1839–March 5, 1869) married George Delong September 27, 1859. They had five children, namely Martha, Frederick, George, Oscar and Ellen.

Mary Fetzer (December 27, 1841–January 14, 1932) never married.

Frederick Fetzer (April 17, 1843–June 3, 1863) died in Mississippi while serving in the Civil War.

Jacob Fetzer (February 28, 1845–April 7, 1933) married Emeline Hoskins. They had one son, Harvey F. Fetzer, and a daughter, Laura Fetzer.

Rosina Fetzer died shortly after birth February 19, 1846.

Johanna Jacobina (Hannah) Fetzer (October 2, 1847–April 9, 1919) married William Fether January 21, 1869. They had five children: Andrew, Calvin, Celista, Cora Bell and Henry J., who died in infancy.

John George Fetzer (April 8, 1849–March 4, 1860) died without issue.

John Michael Fetzer (September 27, 1851–December 5, 1903) married Mary A. Hanchett

March 1, 1876. They had a son, Archie F. Fetzer.

Catherine (Katy) Fetzer (May 18, 1853–October 19, 1923) married Daniel Weber (1854–1919) in May, 1872, at Archbold, Ohio. They had four girls, Anna, Adeline, Ida and Almeda, and three sons, Henry, Charles and Clarence.

William Fetzer (May 15, 1855–October 12, 1862) died at the age of seven.

Samuel Fetzer died shortly after birth in 1857.

Ephraim Amos Fetzer (April 17, 1859–February 8, 1941) married Alice Borton (December 12, 1865–December 20, 1934) on the 10th day of September, 1889. They had two children, Ruth and Walter Raymond.

Charles Fetzer (April 6, 1861–April 18, 1938) was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. He married Libbie Reynolds. They had one son, Entrum John Fetzer, who never married.

Frederick William Fetzer (March 18, 1863–March, 1945), the youngest son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina, was born in Pickaway County. He married Kathrine Schumacker February 29, 1891. They had one son, Charles Fetzer, and a daughter, Irene, deceased.

Wendell Frederick Fetzer becomes U. S. Citizen

In 1856 W. Frederick became a naturalized citizen of the United States. The following is a copy of the administration proceedings:

“State of Ohio
Hocking County

}

SS:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this day, to wit: the 24 day of March A.D. 1856 personally came into open Court, Frederick Fetzer, an alien, and made application to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America; and the Court being satisfied that the said Frederick Fetzer has resided within the United States for the term of five years last past, and within the State of Ohio for one year—and that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same;—and it moreover appearing to the Court that said applicant hath, more than two years prior to this day, taken the necessary oath in a Court of Record, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and now here in open Court having declared upon oath, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth, absolutely and entirely, renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to

every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Government of Wurttemberg whereof he has heretofore been a citizen and subject;—It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said Frederick Fetzer be admitted to the full enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States of America. “IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Logan, this 24 day of March, A.D., 1856.

Attest,

W. H. Harris Clerk C. C.P.,H.C.”

Occupational Hazards

Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882) learned the art of stone masonry from his brother, Jacob Frederick Fetzer. They both worked on the first prison in Columbus. W. Frederick injured his back in building a dam on the Scioto River near Columbus. Even though W. Frederick made these excursions from time to time as a stone mason, which was to supplement the family income, he considered his principal occupation to be farming.

It goes without saying that both Jacob and W. Frederick were annoyed at the necessity for hillside farming in Hocking County. W. Frederick (1812–1882) followed the farming practices of Wurttemberg by carefully returning all the manure to the land. A heavy rain followed one such application, washing most of the manure from the hills. He was satisfied that this land would never be productive. He decided in 1860 that he had had enough of Hocking County. He realized that with heavy family responsibilities it would be necessary to improve his income.

He prepared his family for departure. On July 2, 1860, he sold his farm to Michael Rommel and started the journey that was to eventually lead him to extreme northwest Ohio.

From Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to 1860 covers a span of 310 years, as we come to the end of the Hocking County account for the Wendell Frederick Fetzer family. To summarize:

1. Bastian Fetzer	(1550–1625)
2. George Fetzer	(1591–1660)
3. George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4. Paul Fetzer	(1652–1735)
5. Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6. Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7. Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8. Wendell Frederick Fetzer	(1812–1882)
9. Sophia Fetzer	(1839–1869)
9. Mary Fetzer	(1841–1932)

9. Frederick Fetzer	(1843–1863)
9. Jacob Fetzer	(1845–1933)
9. Rosin a Fetzer	(1846–1846)
9. Johanna Jacobina Fetzer	(1847–1919)
9. John George Fetzer	(1849–1860)
9. John Michael Fetzer	(1851–1903)
9. Catherine Fetzer	(1853–1923)
9. William Fetzer	(1855–1862)
9. Samuel Fetzer	(1857–1857)
9. E. Amos Fetzer	(1859–1941)
9. Charles Fetzer	(1861–1938)
9. Frederick William Fetzer	(1863–1945)



Chapter XVI

The Fetzers Of Northwest Ohio

AFTER WENDELL FREDERICK FETZER (1812–1882) had sold his Hocking County farm and had concluded arrangements to take his family to Pickaway County, Ohio, he might have realized that this was merely a stopover on his way to northwest Ohio, because that same year, 1860, he had concluded a purchase of the Henry County land. Near Circleville in Pickaway County he leased a large farm on shares, and later made arrangements to purchase by signing a mortgage payable in gold. To carry out this larger adventure, W. Frederick was leaning heavily on his son, Frederick (1843–1863), to help carry the workload. Completely unforeseen, in 1862 Frederick was conscripted for service in the Civil War and left W. Frederick without help. Since W. Frederick had the back injury, his capacity for work was limited and the younger boys were not able to be of much help. Under the circumstances W. Frederick could not make the payments on the lease. The owner of the farm sued for breach of contract and obtained judgment, which required payment in gold. This required the payment of \$2.50 of the prevailing currency to make one gold dollar at the time of the lease. As a result, he lost the farm, retaining only two teams of horses, two covered wagons, two blood heifers and their household goods.

After this setback the family started for northwest Ohio where, as indicated above, W. Frederick had purchased eighty acres of land, agreeing to pay a total price of \$250. His land was described as timberland, some prairie and “wild land.” He was attracted to northwest Ohio because of the cheap land and because the persons who had witnessed his marriage were from there. On New Year’s Eve in the final hours of 1863 the two wagons approached the bridge over the Scioto River. Jacobina was driving the young team. The bridge tender had just lighted the lamps and this scared her team, which turned around, upsetting the wagon and spilling the contents. Wendell Frederick and his sons, Jacob and John, slept on the bridge with the horses; Jacobina and her son, Amos, spent the night with some acquaintances. This New Year’s Eve became known as the *cold* New Year’s Eve.



Wendell Frederick Fetzer

Arriving in Henry County in northwest Ohio in January, 1864, to settle that eighty acres described as “thin clay soil, not the best for farming” was an ambitious enterprise. No cleared fields—no house—winter weather—the head of the family with an injured back—was a situation not exactly conducive to an optimistic outlook. But, optimistic or not, W. Frederick did tackle the job. He rented the eighty-acre Ratlaff farm next to his land. This farm was partially cleared and, moreover, had a good log house with three rooms on the first floor and a large attic room. Thus Wendell Frederick and his wife, Jacobina, made their start to send a large family on its way.

W. Frederick was sometimes referred to as the “red man,” because his masculinity was profusely covered with red hair accompanied with the customary freckles. He had the temper to go along with it although, in his own estimation, this was deemed “righteous indignation” because he was a deeply religious man. Nevertheless, by present standards, he was a hard disciplinarian. Since he was crippled, on occasion he would use a cane or sometimes a crutch, but his favorite prop was a rather tall hickory pole. He was known to use this rather convenient device on the boys as a nudging rod, you know where, if he thought they were not moving fast enough to get the job done. As hard as this may seem today, the fact remains that he succeeded with the help of a devoted wife in raising a fine family.



Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer (1820–1907)



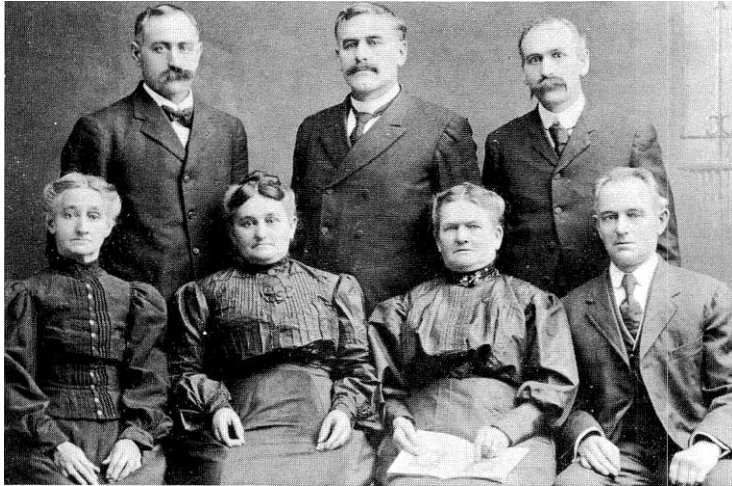
Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer

Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer (1820–1907) was a very religious woman. She believed in the practice of the Golden Rule. In these early pioneer days churches were few and far between. As a result, Jacobina regularly held church services in the Fetzer home. Neighbors came from miles around. She was an outstanding speaker and her sermons were known as the “practical sort” that people loved to hear. Later in life both W. Frederick and Jacobina attended the St. Paul’s Methodist Church at Ridgeville Corners.

Pioneer life certainly demanded versatility and in Jacobina this quality was no exception. She also played the role as the only “family doctor” for miles around. She not only treated the usual aches and pains, as well as minor accidents, but was an expert midwife. She delivered babies everywhere around the countryside. The families in this rural environment had to avail themselves of the only “service” available. They were pleased and grateful for this “loving soul,” Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer (1820–1907).

Mary Fetzer

Mary Fetzer (1841–1932), of the ninth generation and daughter of W. Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer, did not attend school. She started but could only speak German. The teacher and the children made fun of her. Often the teacher would shake a whip in front of her face, so she refused to go to school. She became engaged to a young man, Harry Fenton, a son of a very highly respected Presbyterian family in the community, but he died and she refused to see any other man. She used to grieve and pray at his grave. She died January 14, 1932 at the age of ninety-one and is buried in the Locust Grove Cemetery, Ridgeville Corners, Ohio.



Top row, left to right: William Fetzer (1863–1945), Amos Fetzer (1859–1941) and Charles Fetzer (1861–1938). Bottom row, left to right: Mary Fetzer (1841–1932), Catherine (Kate) Fetzer Weber (1853–1923), Johanna (Hanna) Fetzer Fether (1847–1919) and Jacob Fetzer (1845–1933).

Frederick Fetzer

Frederick Fetzer (April 17, 1843–June 3, 1863) of the ninth generation, son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer, died in the Civil War and consequently did not marry and was without issue. At the age of nineteen he was described as five feet, six and one-half inches tall, gray eyes and light hair.

He was enrolled as a recruit at Camp Circleville, Ohio, August 22, 1862 and was mustered in September 8, 1862 as a private in Company E, 114 Ohio Infantry, Captain J. M. Abraham. After nine months of service he was wounded in the Battle of Vicksburg and was taken to Camp Warrenton, Mississippi. He died there June 3, 1863 of “congestive chills.”

Less than a month prior to his death, on May 18, 1863 he wrote his mother, Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer, a four-page letter. After informing her that he was in the state of Mississippi, he said that he had been in his first fight near the Big Black River. That was on April 16th. He said his next fight was near the Mississippi (probably the river) on April 28th and that his regiment took 1,500 prisoners at Thompson Hills. He then stated that he was joining a special mission designated to destroy the Jackson railroad.

The letter went on to say that he was sending \$25 for a new coat for his mother. After that he referred to the war prices of merchandise, etc., in the South. He said that the market price of calico was \$3 to \$4 per yard; coffee \$5 per pound; tobacco \$5 per pound, and that a pair of boots

cost \$75.

He concluded by saying that the southern people were having a hard time and that the people in the North didn't know how nice they had it. This may have been the only communication Frederick was able to get through to his parents. His mother sent this letter to Washington years later as proof of her son's service in the Civil War. She had applied for a pension under application 25334.

Frederick Fetzer (1843–1863), who gave his life in the “War between the States.”



Full text of Frederick Fetzer's letter, second from National Archives.

May 28th 1862
State of Mississippi Dear Blood Kin
Dear Mother I take the opportunity
of writing you a few lines to let
you know that I am well at present
and I hope that these few lines may find
you in the same health.
I will now tell you that we are camped
near the black river and that we had a fight
since I wrote to you the first fight that
we had was April the 26th we only fired one
round at them till they were down the loss is
none on our side but on the Rebel side
the fight was near home at about which
the first fight was near the Mississippi river
April the 28th the loss is none on our side and not
till how many on the Rebel side but they would not
wait for us to come close enough to shoot
I with our regiment but our banners raised
then the April the 29th we marched to the
gulf and that day our last fight on
the gulf at the day but did not injure
the Rebel guns but there were a great many
of them killed when night came we
marched toward the gulf and the next
morning we got on the boats and went
across below the gulf and ^{freely} to

that night we marched all night
and the next morning we stopped just
at daylight and eat our breakfast and
as quick as we ~~had~~ it was over one killed
a half a mile till we shot the Rebel
and we got them a till shot a clock in
the evening and our Regiment heads
for Lafayette charges at the Rebel
but we drove them down out of the hills
we took them all prisoner but ~~there~~
at the right of us there was a great
slandish but we whip them out of
Thompson Hills we drove them down
and out of partigison and put at
the gulf the day is every day our
both sides we had taken fifteen hundred
prisoners the loss in our Regiment
is three killed and four wounded
but we in our company
general Foster shows says that our
Regiment gained the victory at the
Thompson Hills now we are on the way
across to the Jackson Railroad we are
going to destroy it Daniel Davis is
in the Hospital but
now I will tell you that I have been
forced forward sleep and I have been
and the good last they are all well

him seem to be those which find consonance with the purposes which inspire the writing of a family history. Pride in family, ideals for a country, emancipation for a race, equality for mankind, peace on earth—are attributes I can only hope for those generations which are to face the challenges of tomorrow. May all, including Frederick Fetzer, who have died for their country not have done so in vain!

Jacob Fetzer

Jacob Fetzer (1845–1933), of the ninth generation and son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer, married Emeline Hoskins and lived on a farm near Grafton in Lorain County, Ohio. He later moved near Chicago where he raised his family. In his declining years he moved to Seattle, Washington, to be with his daughter, Laura Fetzer Helgason. He died in 1933 and is buried in Seattle.

An interesting sidelight of Jacob Fetzer was reported by Dr. W. R. Fetzer of Clinton, Iowa. He said that he had met his Uncle Jacob Fetzer about 1920 and that “he told me about someone wanted him to buy some Ford Motor Company stock, but that it was too newfangled for him.” He would have no part of it.

For the completed story of the Jacob Fetzer family, see the chapter on “The Fetzers of Illinois.”

Hanna Fetzer Fether

Hanna Fetzer Fether (1847–1919) of the ninth generation, whose full name was Johanna Jacobina, was a daughter of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer. She was born October 2, 1847 and married William Fether (February 2, 1848–May 7, 1905). From this marriage five children of the tenth generation were born. These are Celistra (November 23, 1869–1923), Henry J. (June 27, 1871–March 6, 1873), Cora Bell (June 28, 1874–August 4, 1941), Andrew Franklin (April 8, 1881–March 20, 1954) and Calvin Monroe (September 16, 1883–May 7, 1948).

Celistra Fether never married.

Henry J. Fether died in infancy.



Top row, left to right: Andrew Fether, Calvin Fether and Celista Fether. Bottom row, left to right: Cora Fether Leininger, William Fether (1848–1905) and Hannah Fetzer Fether (1847–1919).

Cora Bell Fether Leininger

Cora Bell Fether Leininger (June 28, 1874–August 4, 1941) of the tenth generation, the third child of William and Hannah Fetzer Fether, married John Henry Leininger (September 6, 1871–1944) on July 31, 1890 at Napoleon, Ohio. They had twelve children of the eleventh generation. These were Carrie Elizabeth (born January 11, 1891 in Henry County, Ohio), Oliver Andrew (born March 22, 1892 at Archbold and died May 6, 1956 at Wauseon, Ohio), Ernest (Ernie) Clarence (born November 11, 1893 at Archbold and died March 16, 1952 at Wauseon), Ada Florence (born January 1, 1896 at Archbold and died January 26, 1919 at Wauseon), Hanna Kathrine (born October 11, 1898 at Archbold and died June 17, 1921 in Toledo), Stella Mae (born September 21, 1900 at Fayette, Ohio), Earl Nelson (born April 19, 1902 near Wauseon), Frances Blanch (born February 9, 1904 at Fayette, Ohio), Roy Wallis (born February 19, 1906 at Wauseon and died August 25, 1924), Calvin Morris (born February 9, 1908 at Wauseon), Clara Della (born September 17, 1910 at Delta, Ohio) and Ervin Allen (born November 5, 1913 at Delta, Ohio).

Kathrine Schumacker Fetzer, wife of Frederick William Fetzer (1863–1945), in 1944 corresponded from Grants Pass, Oregon, with the writer extensively on many of the highlights of the Wendell Frederick Fetzer story. In commenting on her own family, she had this to say:

“Perhaps my side of the house might be of interest to you. My grandmother’s parents came to America in 1754. They came from Alsace-Lorraine, the disputed territory between Germany and France. There were two brothers, one settled in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and the other in Ohio. They came from the village of *Leininger*. I have a history in print of this family. My mother was a Leininger.”

Concerning the above John Henry Leininger family, Carrie Elizabeth married Bert Kline (born July 5, 1886) on September 1, 1910 at Wauseon, Ohio. Oliver Andrew married Fannie Kline (born June 19, 1892) on December 21, 1913 at Wauseon. Ernest Clarence married Anna Luthy (born November 15, 1893) on November 25, 1912 at Monroe, Michigan. Ada Florence married Arby A. Vaughn on August 12, 1912 at Delta. Hanna Kathrine married Harold Geisler at Toledo, Ohio. Stella Mae married Ralph Barnett (born August 22, 1901 at Kokomo, Indiana, and passed away June 26, 1950 at Ft. Wayne, Indiana) on March 19, 1920 at Ft. Wayne. Earl Nelson married Ethel Davis on June 27, 1923 at Wauseon. Frances Blanch married Charles Eidson, Sr., (born April 21, 1898 at Napoleon) on June 27, 1920 in Toledo. Roy Wallis was unmarried. Calvin Morris, whose wife was Helen, had no children. Clara Della married Milton Culler (born April 25, 1912 at Defiance) on November 8, 1930 at Defiance. Ervin Allen married Katherine Raker (born March 22, 1918 in Fulton County) on January 18, 1936 at Napoleon, Ohio.

Fetzer-Fether Family Continues

Carrie Elizabeth and Bert Kline have four children of the twelfth generation. They are Gaylord Oliver (born March 22, 1911 at Fayette, Ohio), Norma May (born May 28, 1913 at Fayette, Ohio), Wilma Pearl (born October 18, 1917 at Fayette, Ohio) and Charles Franklin (born March 30, 1922 at Wauseon, Ohio).

Gaylord Oliver married lone Petre on March 7, 1936 at Defiance, Ohio. Norma May married Alfred Stickley (born February 26, 1913) on June 24, 1933 at Wauseon, Ohio. Wilma Pearl married Orrin Orthwine Yackee (born July 8, 1916) on February 20, 1943 at Wauseon, Ohio. Charles Franklin was unmarried at the time of his death during World War II on February 3, 1943 in the North Atlantic on the sunken Dorchester ship.

Gaylord and lone Kline have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely Sandra Ann (born March 10, 1939) and Charles Robert (born May 22, 1949). Norma May and Alfred Stickley have six sons of the thirteenth generation, namely Richard Allen (born February 15,

1934 at Wauseon, Ohio), Roger Lee (born February 25, 1935 at Wauseon and died at home on May 1, 1937), Robert Stickley (a premature baby who died at birth on December 1, 1936), Melvin Duane (born March 3, 1940 at Wauseon, Ohio), Kenneth Earl (born August 24, 1941) and Harold Roy (born March 24, 1948 at Wauseon, Ohio). Wilma Pearl and Orrin Yackee have two sons of the thirteenth generation, both born in Wauseon. They are Roland Orrin (born July 15, 1945) and Bernard Floyd (born January 7, 1949).

Concerning the marriages of the children in the immediately preceding paragraph, these are as follows: Sandra Ann Kline married Harry Schaechterle on September 8, 1957 at Delta, Ohio. Richard Allen Stickley married Rosemary Maxine Vance on February 28, 1954 at Delta, Ohio. Melvin Duane Stickley married Glenna LaVene Rupp on March 30, 1963 at West Unity, Ohio.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Harry and Sandra Schaechterle have three children of the fourteenth generation, all born at Wauseon, Ohio. They are Cindy Kay (born July 3, 1958), Melanie Sue (stillborn on May 14, 1961) and Pamela Sue (born February 11, 1963).

Richard Allen and Rosemary Stickley have four children of the fourteenth generation, all born in Wauseon, Ohio. They are Melody Lynn (born September 28, 1954), Gregory Allen (born May 26, 1956), Susan Kay (born May 22, 1959) and Rodney Lee (born December 28, 1961). Melvin Duane and Glenna Stickley have one daughter of the fourteenth generation, namely Kathy Marie (born December 10, 1963 at Bryan, Ohio).

More Fetzer-Fether Family

Oliver Andrew and Fannie Kline Leininger have six children of the twelfth generation, namely Otis Paul (born November 23, 1914 at Ridgeville Corners, Ohio, and died at home on May 12, 1928 near Morencia, Michigan), Donald Kline (born May 18, 1917 at Ridgeville Corners), Oliver William (born May 14, 1921 at Fayette, Ohio), Galen Lee (born May 17, 1927 at Morencia, Michigan), Paul Sheldon (born January 31, 1929 at Morencia, Michigan) and Shirley Ann (born October 30, 1936 at Wauseon, Ohio, and died the same day).

Concerning the above Oliver Andrew Leininger family, Donald Kline married Thelma Mae Batdorf on June 19, 1937 at Wauseon, Ohio. Oliver William married Betty Jane Taylor (born November 21, 1920) on May 3, 1940 at Concord, Michigan. Galen Lee married Alta Marie

Burkholder on November 22, 1945 at Wauseon, Ohio. Paul Sheldon married Donna Mae Beston January 1, 1950 at Napoleon, Ohio.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Donald Kline and Thelma Leininger have four children of the thirteenth generation, namely Carol Ann (born April 7, 1938 at Wauseon), Marion Paul (born March 1, 1940 at Wauseon), Oliver Charles (born September 30, 1943 at Montpelier, Ohio) and Larry Lee (born March 21, 1945 at Montpelier, Ohio).

Oliver William and Betty Leininger have seven children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Wauseon, namely Oliver Ross (who died at birth on October 1, 1941), Roger Lee (born February 6, 1943), William Dwight (born November 20, 1944), Harold Burton (born July 5, 1946), Roberta Sue (born June 2, 1947), Jerry Allyn (born June 23, 1950) and Robin Ann (born November 21, 1958).

Galen Lee and Alta Leininger have six children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Wauseon, namely Leslie (born July 1, 1946), Allen Eugene (born September 12, 1947), Randall Roy (born January 29, 1952), Michael Lee (born October 15, 1953), Jeffery Lynn and the youngest son, Robert Scott (born October 2, 1962).

Paul Sheldon and Donna Leininger have three children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Wauseon. They are Kenneth Paul (born January 18, 1952), Cynthia Frances (born August 9, 1953) and Richard Gene (born August 20, 1960).

Concerning the marriages of the children of Donald Kline and Thelma Leininger, these are as follows: Carol Ann Leininger married Charles Richard Schmucker, Sr., at Angola, Indiana, on October 26, 1956. Marion Paul Leininger married Susan Milliman at Montpelier, Ohio, on August 9, 1957. Oliver Charles Leininger married Sharon Taylor on June 4, 1960 at Montpelier, Ohio. Larry Lee Leininger married Pat Harrington on November 15, 1963 at Waldron, Michigan.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Carol Ann and Charles Schmucker, Sr., have four children of the fourteenth generation, namely Charles Richard, Jr., (born August 10, 1957 at Wauseon), Terry Lee (born June 13, 1958 at Montpelier, Ohio), Stevie Lee (born December 23, 1959 at Montpelier) and Scottie Lee (born December 23, 1962 at Montpelier). Marion Paul and Susan Leininger have two children of the fourteenth generation, both born in Montpelier, namely Debra Sue (born February 9, 1958) and Marion Paul, Jr., (born May 13, 1961). Oliver Charles and Sharon Leininger have two children of the fourteenth

generation, both born in Montpelier. They are Kristine (born November 22, 1960) and Becky (born November 5, 1962).

Fetzer-Fether Line Continues

Ernest Clarence and Anna Luthy Leininger have four children of the twelfth generation, all born at Delta, Ohio, namely Ethelyn A. (born July 22, 1913), Verne E. (born August 21, 1918), Ada Florence (born February 7, 1921) and Orpha (born November 7, 1923).

Concerning the above Ernest Clarence Leininger family, Ethelyn A. married George Wilson Titler on April 7, 1938 at Metamora, Ohio. Verne E. married Esther Pauline Garner (born July 30, 1914) on February 5, 1938. Ada Florence married Vernon King on January 28, 1942 at Jasper, Michigan. Orpha married Earl Wyse on October 15, 1950 at Archbold, Ohio.

The descendants of the above families are as follows: Ethelyn and George Titler have one child of the thirteenth generation, Gloria Ann (born December 10, 1941 in Adrian, Michigan). Verne and Esther Leininger have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely Verne Henry Leininger (born April 1, 1939 at Jasper, Michigan) and Ruth Ann (born December 10, 1943 at Stryker, Ohio). Ada and Vernon King have two children of the thirteenth generation, born in Stryker, Ohio. They are Ida Mae (born April 20, 1943) and Anna Belle King (born September 14, 1946). Orpha and Earl Wyse have one child of the thirteenth generation, namely Marie Ann (born September 18, 1955 at Wauseon), as well as two step-sons, Roger Earl Wyse (born April 22, 1943 in Wauseon) and Donald LeRoy Wyse (born June 6, 1947 at Wauseon).

Concerning the marriages of the children in the immediately preceding paragraph, these are as follows: Gloria Ann Titler married Larry Taylor on June 1, 1963 at Metamora, Ohio. Verne Henry Leininger married Phillis Mahon on June 22, 1963 at Bristolville, Ohio. Ida Mae King married Benjamin Cheverez Romero on April 5, 1963 at Angola, Indiana.

Ada Florence and Arby Vaughn had one child of the twelfth generation, namely Rita (born January 3, 1916 in Wauseon and died in Delta, Ohio, in 1929).

Hanna Kathrine and Harold Geisler had no children.

Fetzer-Fether Progeny

Stella Mae and Ralph Barnett had the following children of the twelfth generation. They are

Evelyn Mae (born June 6, 1921 at Ft. Wayne), Betty Jean (born July 20, 1922 at Ft. Wayne), Ralph Paul, Jr., (born October 1, 1924 at Ft. Wayne), Harold Roy (born September 16, 1926 at Columbia City, Indiana), Elouise Rose (born July 2, 1928 at Ft. Wayne), Wayne Gerald (born August 27, 1930 at Spencerville and died August 25), and Roger Robert (born October 10, 1932 at Ft. Wayne).

Concerning the above Stella Mae Barnett family, Evelyn Mae married Henry Edward Dennis (born January 20, 1916 at Huntington, Indiana) on October 21, 1938 at Ft. Wayne. Betty Jean married Erwin Page Blackburn (born May 7, 1912) on November 29, 1941 at Ft. Wayne. Ralph Paul, Jr., married Betty Louise Burns (born January 27, 1924 at Ft. Wayne) on October 11, 1947 at Ft. Wayne. Harold Roy married Mary Isabelle Long (born June 16, 1923 at Pleasant Lake, Indiana) on August 5, 1945 at Ft. Wayne. Elouise Rose married Elliott Leonard Cole (born June 26, 1918 at Ft. Wayne) on February 3, 1946 at Ft. Wayne. Wayne Gerald married Waneta Mowery (born October 10, 1930 at Bluffton, Indiana) on July 22, 1950 at Ft. Wayne. Roger Roy married Marjorie Pauline Hardiek (born January 9, 1930 at Auburn, Indiana) on June 13, 1959 at Ft. Wayne.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Evelyn Mae and Henry Dennis have one son of the thirteenth generation, namely Charles Edward (born January 25, 1948 at Ft. Wayne). Betty Jean and Ervin Blackburn have two children of the thirteenth generation, both born in Ft. Wayne, namely Jacquell Lynne (born May 23, 1952) and Rita Marie (born February 5, 1960). Ralph Paul, Jr., and Betty Barnett have three children of the thirteenth generation. They are Dianne Sue (an adopted daughter born October 2, 1943 at Ft. Wayne), Daniel Paul (born September 24, 1957 at Ft. Wayne) and Debra Lynn (born June 6, 1960 at Ft. Wayne). Harold Roy and Mary Barnett have three children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Ft. Wayne. They are Georgia Ann (born October 19, 1946), Kenneth Roy (born June 17, 1951) and David Eugene (born December 22, 1954). Elouise Rose and Elliott Cole have three children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Ft. Wayne, namely Robert Elliott (born December 28, 1946), Joann Charlotte (born July 31, 1950) and Gary Stuart (born January 3, 1955). Wayne Gerald and Waneta Barnett have two children of the thirteenth generation, both born in Ft. Wayne, namely Rebecca Eileen (born October 28, 1951) and Jeanne Louise (born December 28, 1957). Roger Robert Barnett has two stepchildren, namely Carolyn Sue Hardiek (born July 27, 1950 in Ft. Wayne) and Daniel Allen Hardiek (born August 27, 1951 at Auburn,

Indiana).

Fetzer-Fether Descendants

Earl Nelson and Ethel Davis Leininger have seven children of the twelfth generation. They are Nelson Roy (born June 29, 1925 at Wauseon, Ohio), Dorothy Helen (born January 16, 1927 at Swanton, Ohio), Charles John (born March 17, 1930 at Swanton), Marion Estel (born December 23, 1934 at Swanton), Dale Earl (born February 27, 1938 at Swanton), Darrell Leroy (born September 22, 1944 at Swanton) and Judith Ann (born January 3, 1947 at Swanton).

Concerning the above Earl Nelson Leininger family, Nelson Roy married Floran May Lewis on August 22, 1948 at Whitehouse, Ohio. Dorothy Helen married Marion Bell on June 27, 1947 at Swanton, Ohio. Charles John married Ethel Fruth on June 27, 1954 at Delta, Ohio. Marion Estel was divorced from Joan Bollinger in May, 1956 and married Hermine Hartig on October 26, 1958 in Stuttgart, Germany. Dale Earl married Judith Ann Travis on March 29, 1958 at Liberty Center, Ohio.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Nelson Roy and Floran Leininger have six children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Wauseon, Ohio. They are Carolyn May, who died the day of her birth, May 27, 1949; Jerald Leroy (born June 1, 1951), Patricia Ann (born October 24, 1954), David Lee (born November 11, 1955), Harold E. (born December 5, 1958) and Bonnie Jean (born May 1, 1960). Dorothy Helen and Marion Bell have four children of the thirteenth generation, namely Sandra Kay (born July 14, 1948 at Wauseon, Ohio), Larry Allen (born October 7, 1950 at Wauseon), Roger (born July 25, 1953 at Napoleon, Ohio) and Kathy Ann (born April 1, 1955 at Napoleon). Charles John and Ethel Leininger have three children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Wauseon. They are Susan Kay (born October 9, 1954), Barbara Ann (born December 9, 1956) and Lyndia Lee (born January 8, 1961). Marion Estel and Hermine Leininger have a son, Marion Estel, Jr., (born January 14, 1961 at Bowling Green, Ohio) of the thirteenth generation. Dale Earl and Judith Leininger have four children of the thirteenth generation, all born at Napoleon, Ohio. They are Debra Lyn (born April 15, 1959), Daniel (born May 5, 1960), Diane (born April 20, 1961) and Douglas (born March 16, 1963).

Frances Blanch and Charles Eidson, Sr., have five children of the twelfth generation, all born in Toledo. They are Charles, Jr., (born September 9, 1921), Donald Eugene (born December

18, 1922), Ruth (born January 21, 1924), Doris (born March 16, 1927) and Gary (born May 5, 1943).

Concerning the above Frances Blanch Eidson family, Charles, Jr., married Sara Griggs. Donald Eugene married Marguerite Croys and later married Eleanor Kobman. Ruth married Ed Hartzel. Doris married Raymond Hartzel.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Charles, Jr., and Sara Eidson have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely David Eugene (born 1945) and Rebecca (born May, 1947). Donald and Marguerite Eidson have one son of the thirteenth generation, namely Donald, Jr., (born August 10, 1945). Donald and Eleanor Eidson have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely Ronald (born June 15, 1955) and Katherine (born July 15, 1957). Ruth and Ed Hartzel have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely Mark (born August 11, 1953) and Eric (born May 28, 1957). Doris and Raymond Hartzel have two children of the thirteenth generation, namely Raymond, Jr., (born August 12, 1950) and Marcia Lee (born September 12, 1952).

Roy Wallis was unmarried, having passed away when only eighteen years of age.

Calvin Morris and Helen Leininger had no children.

Continuity of Fetzner-Fether Family

Clara Della and Milton Culler have six children of the twelfth generation. They are Illa Rose (born August 31, 1931 at Delta), Lewis Edward (born November 2, 1932 at Delta), Harry J. (born March 2, 1934 at Swanton), Richard Milton (born April 4, 1936 at Swanton), Phyllis Ann (born May 5, 1938 at Swanton) and John Roy (born March 18, 1943 at Swanton).

Concerning the above Clara Della and Milton Culler family, Illa Rose married James D. Sarno on March 10, 1951 in Toledo. Lewis Edward married Doris Thomas (born April 19, 1935) on August 25, 1956 at Swanton. Harry J. married Georgia Leffel (born February 22, 1936) on April 6, 1957 at Swanton. Richard Milton married Carol Finney (born January 8, 1941) on August 30, 1958 at Swanton. Phyllis Ann married Raymond Fitch (born November 18, 1932) on May 2, 1959 at Swanton. John Roy is single.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Illa Rose and James Sarno have one child of the thirteenth generation, namely Karen Sue (born March 23, 1953 in Toledo). Lewis Edward and Doris Culler have four children of the thirteenth generation, all born

in Toledo. They are Dorian Lew (born February 11, 1957), Eric Wayne (born October 23, 1958), Joselyn Rae (born September 24, 1959) and Gay Ann (born September 5, 1961). Harry J. and Georgia Culler have one daughter of the thirteenth generation, namely Laurie Lynn (born April 15, 1962 in Toledo). Richard Milton and Carol Culler have three children of the thirteenth generation, all born in Toledo. They are Jane Elizabeth (born March 13, 1959), Rodney Richard (born October 16, 1961) and Kenneth Roy (born December 26, 1963). Phyllis Ann and Raymond Fitch have two children of the thirteenth generation, both born in Toledo, namely Steven Jay (born November 27, 1960) and Sandra Ann (born March 18, 1962).



Back row, standing, left to right: Charles Fetzer (1861–1938), Mrs. Charles Fetzer (Libbie Reynolds), Mrs. William Fether (Hanna Fetzer), Mrs. John M. Fetzer (Mary Hanchett), Unidentified, Mrs. W. Frederick Fetzer (Jacobina Sherebrand), Unidentified, Celista Fether, Mary Fetzer and Mrs. George Delong (Jomina). Front row, kneeling, left to right: John M. Fetzer (1851–1903), George Delong, Orval Delong, Lola Delong (Orval and Lola are children of George Delong), Mrs. Bert Kline (Carrie Elizabeth Leininger) and William Fether.

Ervin Allen and Katherine Raker Leininger have one daughter, Joyce Jean, of the twelfth generation (born September 4, 1936 in Fulton County).

Joyce Jean Leininger married Donald Martinez and they had one daughter of the thirteenth generation, Joan (born February 26, 1956 at Wauseon, Ohio). Joyce Jean Leininger Martinez married Joseph McVey in 1960 at Aurora, Illinois, and they have one son of the thirteenth generation, Michael Anthony McVey (born May 16, 1962 at Aurora, Illinois).

Andrew Franklin Fether

Andrew Franklin Fether (April 8, 1881–March 20, 1954) of the tenth generation, the fourth child of William and Hanna Fetzer Fether, married Ida Vonier (born February 27, 1887) on May 4, 1913 at Archbold, Ohio. They had three children of the eleventh generation, namely Hilon John (August 14–August 15, 1915), Orpha Jane (born April 7, 1918) and Andrew William (born July 27, 1922).

Concerning the above Andrew Franklin Fether family, Hilon John died in infancy. Orpha Jane married Vernon Wendt on November 23, 1950 at Archbold, Ohio. They had one daughter who died at birth. Andrew William married Ella May Eiler on December 28, 1947 at Archbold, Ohio. They have three children. They are Jane E. (born March 10, 1949), William Neal (born May 8, 1951) and Norman John (born November 11, 1960).

Calvin Monroe Fether

Calvin Monroe Fether (September 16, 1883–May 7, 1948) of the tenth generation, the fifth child of William and Hanna Fetzer Fether, married Mary Susan Burkholder (born May 26, 1883) on December 21, 1904 at Archbold, Ohio. They had three children of the eleventh generation. These are Carrie Florence (born October 25, 1906), Ralph Clinton (born January 8, 1909) and Alice Marie (born August 5, 1918).

Concerning the marriages of the above Fether family, Carrie Florence married Earl Otis Lovejoy on September 3, 1929 at New Bavaria, Ohio. Ralph Clinton married Blanche Caroline Ziegler November 5, 1933 at Defiance, Ohio. Alice Marie married Jack Pershing Harper on September 3, 1950 at Archbold, Ohio.



Left to right: Mrs. Vernon Wendt (Orpha Fether), Mrs. Rolla Frazier (Suzie Fetzer), Infant in her arms, Phyllis Frazier (b. 1935), Andrew Fether (1881–1954), Mrs. Harvey Fetzer (Nana Hersekorn), Archie F. Fetzer (b. 1877), Harvey Fetzer (1876–1951), Mrs. Calvin Fether (Mary

Burkholder), Mrs. Charles Fetzer (Libbie Reynolds), Mrs. Andrew Fether (Ida Vonier), Charles Fetzer (1861–1938), Mrs. Archie F. Fetzer (Ida Kutzli) and Calvin Fether (1883–1948). Three children anti woman in foreground, left to right: Hazel Frazier (b. 1930), Rollo Frazier (b. 1932), Mrs. John M. Fetzer (Mary Hanchett) and Shirley Fetzer (daughter of Harvey Fetzer).

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Carrie and Earl Lovejoy have four children of the twelfth generation. They are Richard Earl (born April 11, 1930), William Earl (born January 31, 1933), Theodore Earl (born October 9, 1937) and Paul Earl (born December 27, 1941). Ralph and Blanche Fether have one child of the twelfth generation, namely Marlene Kay (born December 24, 1936). Alice and Jack Harper have one daughter of the twelfth generation, Janice Marie (born August 21, 1943).

Concerning the marriages of the children in the immediately preceding paragraph, these are as follows: Richard Earl Lovejoy married Marilyn DeVoe December 11, 1955 in Lima, Ohio. William Earl Lovejoy married Arlene Ann Schultz on November 3, 1957 at Archbold, Ohio, and Marlene Kay married Kenneth L. Nofziger on December 24, 1955.

The following constitute the descendants of the above families: Richard and Marilyn Lovejoy have two children of the thirteenth generation. These are Susan Diane (born September 29, 1956) and Scott Richard (born August 18, 1961). William and Arlene Lovejoy have two children of the thirteenth generation. These are Debra Ann (born January 24, 1960) and Beth Ann (born December 9, 1961). Marlene and Kenneth Nofziger have four children of the thirteenth generation. These are Lamonte K. (born August 22, 1956), Cynthia K. (born December 20, 1957), Terresa K. (born June 10, 1959) and Kim K. (born September 18, 1961).

John Michael Fetzer

John M. Fetzer (1851–1903) of the ninth generation was a son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer. Since he did not get along well with his father, he left the family farm when he became of age in 1872. His brother, Jacob Fetzer (1845–1933), had established a farm in Lorain County, Ohio, and it was there that John established his first farm in order to be near his brother. The two brothers had farms near Grafton. In the course of events John M. met and married Mary Hanchett March 1, 1876. They had but one child, a boy, Archie Franklin, whose family history follows.



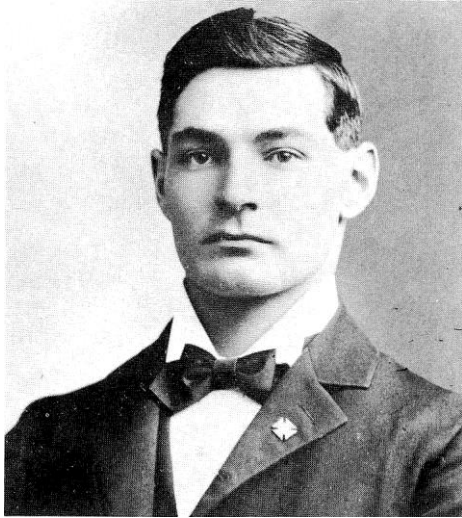
John Michael Fetzer (1851–1903)

Archie Franklin Fetzer

Archie Franklin Fetzer of the tenth generation, the only child of John M. and Mary Fetzer, was born January 2, 1877 on the family farm in Lorain County, Ohio. When Archie was seven years old, in 1884 his father moved to Fulton County and established a forty-acre farm near the community of Wauseon. Archie F. Fetzer married the former Ida D. Kutzli (born September 25, 1885) on March 10, 1904 and they have resided in the John Michael Fetzer homestead their entire married life. They have an only child, Susie Marie Fetzer, of the eleventh generation, who was born December 17, 1905. She married Rolla Silas Frazier (July 7, 1892–August 14, 1950) at Wauseon, Ohio, December 27, 1927. Susie Fetzer Frazier now lives in Wauseon. They had four children of the twelfth generation, namely. Hazel Irene (born March 30, 1930), Rollo Eugene (born April 15, 1932), Phyllis Janette (born October 20, 1935) and Roger Allen (born December 18, 1938).

Hazel Irene married Richard Wyse February 17, 1950 at Wauseon. They live in Wauseon, Ohio, and have three sons of the thirteenth generation, namely James Allen (born April 29, 1952), Robert Dean (born October 18, 1954) and Mark Thomas (born June 10, 1958).

Archie F. Fetzer as a young man, the last by the name of Fetzer in northwest Ohio.



Rollo Eugene married Ellen Heselschwert on January 2, 1954 at Manchester, Michigan. They also live in Wauseon and have one son of the thirteenth generation, Douglas Allen (born May 7, 1961).

Phyllis Janette married Harold Burkholder on July 4, 1952 at Wauseon. They live in Archbold, Ohio, and have four sons of the thirteenth generation. David Dean (born December 16, 1952), Dennis Eugene (born November 12, 1955), Daniel Allen (born January 23, 1959) and Dell Richard (born June 1, 1964).

Roger Allen married Carol Gilliatt on November 24, 1961 at Wauseon, Ohio. They live in Wauseon and have one son of the thirteenth generation, Jeffery Allen (born November 2, 1962).

Catherine Fetzter Weber

Catherine (Katy) Fetzter (May 18, 1853–October 19, 1923) of the ninth generation, daughter of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzter, married Daniel Weber (1854–1919) in May, 1872, in Archbold, Ohio. From this marriage four girls and three boys of the tenth generation were born, all in Archbold. These were Anna (March 21, 1873–October 13, 1944), Adeline Margaret (born September 19, 1874), Henry J. (October 10, 1875–January 11, 1963), Charles William (born June 5, 1882), Ida M. (born February 2, 1885), Clarence G. (September 28, 1887–February 8, 1938) and Almeda Mabel (born July 16, 1889).

Anna Weber Masters

Anna Weber Masters of the tenth generation, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, married Grant Masters (December 16, 1863–December 20, 1928) at Archbold, Ohio, December 28, 1890. They had one daughter of the eleventh generation, Cora B., (born August 12, 1891 in Bryan, Ohio). Concerning Cora B. Masters, she married Paul W. D. Mergler (December 23, 1891–May 18, 1953) at Bryan, Ohio, on January 28, 1953. They had no children.

Adeline Margaret Weber Beaverson

Adeline Margaret Weber Beaverson of the tenth generation, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, married Guy Roth Beaverson (February 24, 1874–August 20, 1958) on November 16, 1893 at Archbold, Ohio. They had five daughters and four sons of the eleventh generation. These were Rolandus Ray (born January 4, 1895), Erma Fay (October 10, 1896–May 25, 1909), Mabel Bessie (born February 10, 1899), Albert Guy (February 27, 1901–September 4, 1940), Eva Catherine (born January 14, 1903), Helen (May 25, 1905–May 28, 1905), Arthur (December 2, 1906–December 3, 1906), Mary Adeline (born September 9, 1908) and Virgil Daniel (born November 6, 1913).



Top row, left to right: Almeda Weber Rupp, Clarence Weber, Ida Weber Vida, Charles Weber and Henry Weber. Bottom row, left to right: Adeline Weber Beaverson, Anna Weber Masters,

Catherine Fetzner Weber (1853–1923) and Daniel Weber (1854–1919).

Concerning the above Beaverson family, Rolandus Ray, the first-born son, is unmarried. Erma Fay died at the age of twelve. Mabel Bessie married Elgie Green (born July 26, 1899) on February 4, 1920 at West Unity. Albert Guy married Gladys M. Hartzler (born February 6, 1905) at Adrian, Michigan, on August 22, 1923. Albert Guy passed away September 4, 1940 in Smithville, Ohio. Eva Catherine married George K. Koch (born February 21, 1902) on September 12, 1923 at Stryker, Ohio. Helen and Arthur died in infancy. Mary Adeline married Daniel Strauss (born November 19, 1907) on December 28, 1935 in Toledo, Ohio. They have no children. Virgil Daniel married Rosella M. Hollington (born September 26, 1914) on October 4, 1934 at Columbus Grove, Ohio.

The following constitute descendants of the above families: Elgie and Mabel Green have two children of the twelfth generation, Geneva May (born January 31, 1921) and John B. (born July 29, 1936). Geneva May married Robert Sharp January 26, 1942. John B. married Joyce Bowers August 5, 1956.

Robert and Geneva May Sharp have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Max Allen (born July 25, 1948), Rebecca Ann (born February 6, 1950) and Constance Jane (born August 31, 1958). John B. and Joyce Green have two children of the thirteenth generation. These are Jeanette (born February 26, 1958) and Joann Faith (born November 24, 1961).

Albert Guy and Gladys Beaverson have seven children of the twelfth generation. These are Wayne Albert (born May 24, 1924), Ida Virginia (born February 28, 1926), Kenneth Eldo (born January 4, 1929), Dwight Elias (born September 17, 1931), Rachel Joan (born September 21, 1933), Mary Lou (born January 6, 1936) and Wilbur Gene (born March 31, 1939).

Concerning the above Beaverson family, Wayne Albert Beaverson married Dorothy Jane Brylewski September 2, 1946. Ida Virginia Beaverson married Lowell Eugene Lepp November 7, 1946. Kenneth Eldo Beaverson married Audrey Lucille Ratzel March 22, 1952. They have no children. Dwight Elias Beaverson married Rosemary Ann Schmidt September 5, 1953. Rachel Joan Beaverson married Richard LeRoy Matheny November 15, 1952. Mary Lou Beaverson married Harold Byron Preston November 23, 1957. Wilbur Gene Beaverson married Barbara Jo Smith May 30, 1959.

The descendants of the above twelfth generation families are as follows: Wayne Albert and Dorothy Beaverson have eight children of the thirteenth generation. These are Wayne

Francis (born January 23, 1948), Janice Maria (born November 6, 1950), Gary Andrew (born February 25, 1953), Neil James (born May 24, 1954), Susan Clare (born August 7, 1957), Mark Aaron (born October 6, 1958), Nancy Ann (born October 6, 1960) and David Guy (born August 18, 1962).

Lowell Eugene and Ida Lepp have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Michael Blake (born July 14, 1950), Candace Marie (born September 29, 1954) and Taffy Sue (born March 27, 1956).

Dwight Elias and Rosemary Beaverson have five children of the thirteenth generation. These are Ann Marie (born May 26, 1954), Sandra Lea (born July 21, 1955), Robert Dwight (born August 20, 1956), Patricia Lynn (born September 21, 1958) and Sharon Rose (born September 13, 1959).

Richard L. and Rachel Matheny have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Richard Matthew (born November 27, 1954), Kirsti Kay (born March 14, 1956) and Patrick Bryan (born February 11, 1957).

Harold B. and Mary Lou Preston have two children of the thirteenth generation. These are Theresa Marie (born April 1, 1959) and Timothy Charles (born March 6, 1960).

Wilbur G. and Barbara Beaverson have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Kenneth Dean (born December 2, 1959), Terri Marie (born May 29, 1961) and Cheryll Lynn (born March 16, 1963).

George and Eva C. Koch have five children of the twelfth generation. These are Arlene Catherine (born August 18, 1924), Darrell Warren (born September 15, 1926), Paul Richard (born June 22, 1928), Anna Mae (born March 8, 1932) and Frank George (born January 22, 1938).



First row (standing on porch), left to right: Clarence George Weber, Glen W. Weber, Eva K. Beaverson, Albert G. Beaverson, Mabel B. Beaverson, Arthur L. Weber, Rolandus R. Beaverson and Cora Belle Masters. Second row down (standing), left to right: Ida May Weber Vida, (Intervening children identified in first row), John A. Rupp, Mabel Weber, Maude Weber, Guy Beaverson and Grant Masters. Third row down (seated), left to right: Almeda Mabel Rupp, Charles W. Weber, Harold A. Weber (child), Henry J. Weber, Adeline Margaret Weber Beaverson, Mary A. Beaverson (child), Anna Weber Masters, Catherine (Katy) Fetzer Weber (1853–1923), Daniel Weber (1854–1919) and Lyle J. Rupp (child).

Concerning the above Koch family, Arlene Catherine married Norman Carroll, Jr., October 6, 1946. Darrell Warren married Wilma Leidy April 15, 1948. Paul Richard married Hilda Collins January 25, 1953. They have no children. Anna Mae married Jimmie O. Stahl August 21, 1955. Frank George is unmarried.

Norman and Arlene Carroll have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Thomas George (born April 6, 1948), Michael Paul (born June 7, 1952) and Ann Lucille (born September 18, 1957).

Darrell W. and Wilma Koch have three children of the thirteenth generation. These are Sharney James (born June 4, 1955), Bettina (born December 5, 1957) and Lisa (born March 11, 1959).

Jimmie O. and Anna Stahl have one child of the thirteenth generation, namely Scott William (born October 29, 1959).

Virgil Daniel and Rosella Beaverson have three children of the twelfth generation. These are Charles Donald (born September 2, 1937), Elizabeth Ann (born November 14, 1942) and

James Lee (born February 27, 1947).

Concerning the above Beaverson family, Charles Donald married Sharon Brohard April 6, 1963. Elizabeth Ann and James Lee are unmarried.

Henry J. Weber

Henry J. Weber of the tenth generation, the first son of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, and his wife, Maudey Boyer (March 16, 1881–January 27, 1957), had three sons of the eleventh generation, namely Arthur L. (December 24, 1898–July, 1923), Glen W. (born December 10, 1905) and Wilson (born July 16, 1916). All were born in Wauseon.

Concerning the above Weber family, Arthur L. died at the age of twenty-four in Wauseon, Ohio. Glen W. married Lillie Bish on May 16, 1930 in Wauseon. The youngest son, Wilson, is unmarried.

Glen W. and Lillie Weber have two children of the twelfth generation, Gale L. (born May 31, 1932) and Jean G. (born June 17, 1937). Gale L. married Patricia Sthuhar June 26, 1955 and Jean G. is unmarried.

Charles William Weber

Charles William. Weber of the tenth generation, the second son of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, married Mabel Ely (born June 14, 1886) on November 15, 1905 at Wauseon, Ohio. They have two daughters and one son of the eleventh generation, namely Ruth Angeline Weber (November 26, 1906–September 19, 1908), Harold Albert (born April 11, 1910) and Leona Kathryn (born September 7, 1915). All were born in Fayette. Ohio.

Concerning the above Weber family, Ruth died in early childhood in Fayette, Ohio. Harold Albert married Ruth Rickey (born July 26, 1910) on July 3, 1936 at Covington, Kentucky. Leona Kathryn married Jessie W. Myers (born June 14, 1911) on November 14, 1935 at Angola, Indiana.

Harold Albert and Ruth Weber have two children of the twelfth generation. These are Judy Kay (born June 14, 1941) and Mary Ann (born January 28, 1952). Jessie W. and Leona Myers have one child of the twelfth generation, namely Dean Lee (born September 20, 1946).

Ida M. Weber Vida

Ida M. Weber Vida of the tenth generation, the third daughter of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, married Peter Vida (born August 1, 1891 in Austria-Hungary) on June 6, 1925 in Cleveland, Ohio. They have no children. Peter Vida, after many years in industry, retired in 1957. He is a musician and devotes much of his time to the Shrine band.

Clarence G. Weber

Clarence G. Weber of the tenth generation, the third son of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, married Ida K. Mull (born January 9, 1889) on July 7, 1915 in Archbold, Ohio. They have a daughter, Pauline Lois (born April 21, 1924 in Archbold), and Robert J. (born May 25, 1928 in Bryan, Ohio). These are of the eleventh generation.

Concerning the above Weber family, Pauline L. married Earl C. Oberlin (born June 19, 1922) on June 20, 1943 at Bryan, Ohio. Robert J. married Betty Pruden (born October 19, 1928) on May 19, 1951 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Earl C. and Pauline Oberlin have four children of the twelfth generation, namely Sue Ann (born August 1, 1946), Sally Beth (born April 5, 1948), Cynthia Nan (born September 17, 1950) and Earl Clifford (born December 10, 1956). All were born in Bryan, Ohio. Robert J. and Betty Weber have three children of the twelfth generation. These are Jeffrey Robert (born June 27, 1952, Cleveland, Ohio), Jennifer Lynn (born January 15, 1955, Dayton, Ohio) and Douglas James (born January 15, 1959, Dayton, Ohio).

Almeda Mabel Weber Rupp

Almeda Mabel Weber Rupp of the tenth generation, the fourth daughter of Daniel and Catherine Fetzer Weber, married John A. Rupp (born October 23, 1886) on September 14, 1910 in Archbold, Ohio. Their four sons of the eleventh generation are Lyle J. (June 6, 1911–March 7, 1930), Stanley I. (June 28, 1914–August 17, 1959), Paul W. (born December 10, 1916) and John, Jr., (born May 12, 1922). All were born in Fulton County, Ohio. Almeda Mabel Rupp has developed a well-known candy business at Pon-She-Wa-Ing near Petoskey, Michigan, and at 2521 S. Federal Highway, Boynton Beach, Florida.

Concerning the above Rupp family, Lyle J. was unmarried. Stanley I. married Harriet

Sweeten (born April 25, 1917) on October 23, 1943 in Trenton, New Jersey. Paul W. married Verena E. Sprenger (born March 6, 1917) in Berne, Indiana, on September 26, 1943. The youngest son, John, Jr., married Mabel V. Pfile (born December 22, 1921) in Freeport, Illinois, on June 9, 1946.

Stanley I. and Harriet Rupp had nine children of the twelfth generation. These are Dawn E. (born July 25, 1944), Joy E. (born November 2, 1946), Noel E. (born November 4, 1947), Lyle F. (born July 13, 1949), Melody E. (born July 11, 1950), Lynn (born May 26, 1952), Lane (born July 7, 1954), Delight (born November 12, 1956) and Stanley I. (born October 23, 1959). The first two children were born in Bluff ton, Ohio, and all of the others in Lafayette, Indiana.

Paul W. and Verena Rupp have four children of the twelfth generation. These are Bethalene (born January 10, 1945), Jerald P. (born February 22, 1948), Vivian C. (born December 29, 1952) and Keith (born April 12, 1956). The first child was born in Berne, Indiana, and the others at Groveland, Illinois.

John and Mabel Rupp have two children of the twelfth generation. These are Jay Allen (born July 3, 1957) and Janis M. (born September 5, 1959). Both were born in Alanson, Michigan.

Amos Fetzner, the Boy

Amos Fetzner (1859–1941), of the ninth generation and a son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzner, due to force of circumstances was to run the Fetzner farm at the age of thirteen. At twenty he was in bad health, thought to have tuberculosis and was forced to rest for a year. Mary was at home and loaned him \$47.50 to attend Fostoria Academy for twelve weeks. In the summer he worked in the harvest fields to earn money to return to Fostoria. He did not finish the full term, but returned to Wauseon to take the examinations for county teacher, obtaining a certificate. He used this certificate to teach in Defiance County, about four and one-half miles from Defiance, for six months. With this money he entered the Academy of Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware. He attended for two years. He was now ready for college. He would have continued but for difficulty with the rhetoric teacher. He was called upon to give a sentence involving history. He said he could not recall it properly. The teacher asked if he knew the historical facts. Amos stated that he had not looked them up. The teacher said, "That is what ignorance does for you." This was before a class of eighty students. For this reason he would not continue at Ohio Wesleyan.

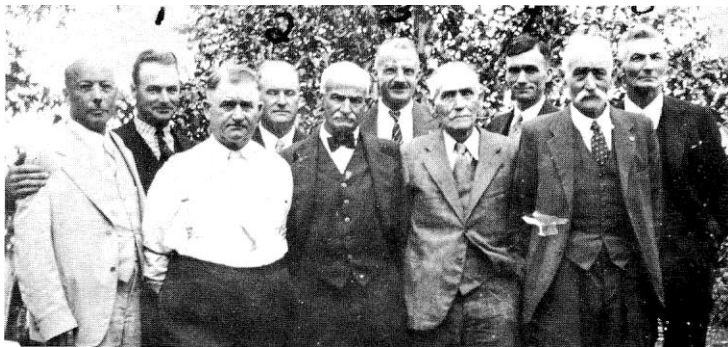
He entered Fayette Normal to obtain a teacher's certificate. It was here that he met Alice Borton. They were married at Fayette, Ohio, September 10, 1889.

The complete story of Amos Fetzer is, indeed, fascinating. For that, please turn to the chapter on "Amos Fetzer of Nebraska."

Charles Fetzer

Charles Fetzer (1861–1938) of the ninth generation, son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer, married Libbie Reynolds prior to 1883 at Ridgeville Corners. After serving his apprenticeship on the Fetzer farm, Charles Fetzer and his wife moved to Defiance, Ohio. For thirty years he was plant superintendent at the Turnbull Wagon Factory in Defiance. They had one son, Entrum John Fetzer, who was born August 28, 1883. He is unmarried and lives at St. Elizabeth's in Washington, D.C.

Libbie Reynolds Fetzer and other members of the Reynolds family, including her sister, Carrie Reynolds, were lifelong neighbors of the Fetzers. Carrie Reynolds passed away in 1961. After her death a number of letters were forwarded to the writer covering the Carrie Reynolds memoirs. Among other things, Carrie Reynolds said, "All of the Fetzers were close neighbors and we knew them as well as members of our own family. They were all good honest citizens and are still carrying onward." She went on to say "After living in the *log* house for many years, W. Frederick Fetzer built a nice large *frame* house to accommodate a big family. It was in the living room of this house that Jacobina Fetzer held her religious services. In addition to her ministry, she was a heroine, always willing to assist where M.D.s were few and illness common."



Left to right: Harvey Fetzer (1876–1951), Ralph Fether (b. 1909), Andrew Fether (1881–1954), Calvin Fether (1883–1948), George DeLong (Sophia's husband), Oscar DeLong (George's son), Charles Fetzer (1861–1938), Rollo Frazier (1892–1950), F. William Fetzer (1863–1945) and

Archie F. Fetzer (b. 1877).

Concerning Amos Fetzer, Carrie Reynolds said, "He spent his early years as a schoolteacher and did farm work in the summer. He had an undaunted spirit which helped him to collect a few valuable scrolls as evidence of work well done."

Frederick William Fetzer

Frederick William Fetzer (1863–1945) of the ninth generation was the youngest son of Wendell Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer. He married Kathrine Schumacker, who was seventeen years old, on February 29, 1891. During the early years of their married life they lived on the old Fetzer homestead in Henry County, Ohio, where the nearest post office was located at Pettisville. While living here two children were born, Charles W. and Irene.

In connection with a pension application in 1894 for his mother, F. William stated that the old Fetzer farm, if it were well drained from the overflow of old "Owl Creek," it would have been as good as any farm in the community. He said the farm needed 1,000 rods of tile drain, but only 250 rods had been put in. He stated that last year he raised 480 bushels of wheat, 12 tons of clover, 18 bushels of potatoes, some oats and corn; kept four horses, three milking cows, three two-year old cows and two spring calves.

After leaving the farm, the family moved to Toledo, Ohio. Subsequently Frederick William and his wife, Kathrine, moved to Grants Pass, Oregon. After marriage the son, Charles W. Fetzer, who was born November 20, 1892, moved to Chicago where he was a factory manager for thirty years. After retirement he moved to Zolpho Springs, Florida.

The daughter, Irene Fetzer Walker, lived in Escondido, a suburb of San Diego, California. She had one son, Robert Kent Walker. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. William Fetzer died in San Diego, California, while visiting their daughter, Irene; he in 1945 and she in 1946. They are both buried near Grants Pass, Oregon, in the village cemetery at Medford. The daughter, Irene Fetzer Walker, is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fetzer are in ill health and reside in Zolpho Springs, Florida. They will be interred in the cemetery at Wauchula, Florida.

In 1944 Kathrine Schumacker Fetzer in a letter to the writer said, "Jacobina Fetzer was a grand woman. I loved and respected her, highly."

Mary Fetzter Leffler

It is interesting to note that the youngest sister of W. Frederick Fetzter (1812–1882) and Jacob Frederick Fetzter (1806–1880) was to move to northwest Ohio. The sister, Mary Fetzter Leffler (January 12, 1820–September 7, 1916), born in Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, Germany, of the eighth generation, and her husband, Adam, lived in Muskingum County long after the name of Fetzter was no longer in adjacent Morgan County, where the founding family originally lived. Mary's husband was a cooper by trade and filled large orders for salt barrels, which were much in demand in his day, cutting down the trees and making them by hand from the very beginning.

Adam and Mary Fetzter Leffler had a family of eight children of the ninth generation. Five sons lived to adult age. In addition to Levi J. Leffler, they had a son, John, who died in Zanesville in 1875; George, formerly a teacher, was a farmer in Bloom Township of Wood County; Noah, who died in Jerry City in 1882, and Alfred, who was a teacher. Of the three daughters, Angeline died at the age of four years, Lorena when two years of age, and Mary in infancy.



Adam (1820–1896) and Mary (1820–1916) Fetzter Leffler

At the age of twenty-one Levi J. Leffler entered the teaching profession, which he followed in Muskingum County for some years, at a time when teachers built their own fires and swept the schoolhouse. In 1875 he married Miss Mattie Fulkerson, the daughter of Gabriel Fulkerson, a pioneer farmer in Muskingum County. Desiring to better their prospects, the Lefflers moved to Wood County, traveling on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Fostoria, and taking a handcar on the Coldwater railroad from that point to Jerry City, landing at Jerry City April 11, 1876. When their goods were moved, Mr. Leffler drove a team from Fostoria, while his

wife came by handcar. With \$200 saved from his earnings, he made a start, he and his brother, Alva, renting a farm for four years in what is now Jerry City. For two years he was the proprietor of the Union Hotel.

For some years after coming to Wood County Levi J. Leffler continued teaching, and his work in Bloom, Port-gage and Montgomery Townships was deserving of high praise.

In 1885 Mary and Adam Leffler came to Wood County to be near “their boys,” and their widowed sister-in-law, Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer. After Adam Leffler died at the age of seventy-six years in 1896, Mary and Jacobina were to see each other on numerous occasions and correspondence was the order of the day.

A Series of Letters

Between 1911 and 1916 Mary Fetzer Leffler wrote a series of letters to her niece, Catherine Fetzer Weber (1853–1923), and her daughter, Ida Vida. On November 1, 1911, she wrote in part “I am just as I have been. I can walk from one room to the other. That is about all I can do and I am thankful for that. Did you hear from Katie Fetzer? Hannah wrote she was sick.” On August 25th of that same year, she said “I can’t say I am well or sick. I am getting quite weak but I am thankful that I am not any worse. I was ninety-one the 12th of January, 1911. I have to quit, my heart begins to quiver.” On November 2, 1914, she said “I will be ninety-five the 12th of January, if I live.” On January 22, 1915, she said “How thankful we ought to be to our Lord for all the help he gives us. Just think what all happens and we are still safe, but we don’t know how soon it will be different. I wish you good health, peace and God’s blessing.” In 1916 she wrote her last letter. She said in part “I will try to write a few lines to answer your letter. I have been sick. Had to be in bed for ten weeks. I had the grip. That and old age made me very weak. I am better now. I can be up and go around a little. My eyes are so weak, after I have written a letter, I can’t read it. I could do the writing if I could only see better, but I expect this to be the last letter that I can write. It is too much for my old eyes and mind. I don’t know how long I can stay here. I am so old. I was ninety-six the 12th of January, 1916. Goodbye and God bless ye. From your aunt Anna Maria Leffler.”

This good old soul died at the age of ninety-six years on September 7th that same year and was buried in the Jerry City Cemetery. From her early beginning in Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, to the time of her death in 1916, she had done much to live a pioneer life with

honor in midwest America. It should be noted that all of the previous communications were simply signed “Your Aunt Mary”; however, in this, her final communication in this life, she lapsed into her original German designation, and signed the letter “Anna Maria Leffler.”



Gravestone of Adam and Mary Fetzer Leffler in Jerry City, Ohio, Cemetery.

When the writer visited Jerry City in 1963, he discovered one of the principal highways leading into that village was called Leffler Road.

Johanna Fetzer Miller

It was reported that the oldest sister of W. Frederick, Johanna Fetzer Miller (August 4, 1803–February 27, 1851), of the eighth generation, and her husband, Michael, moved from Morgan County to near Van Wert, Ohio, in the northwest section. You will recall this family left Denkendorf in 1833 with Johanna Bunz Fetzer (1779–1847). Johanna (1803–1851) was the only daughter of the Fetzers married in Denkendorf. The Millers had two children born there. They lived with Johanna Bunz Fetzer in Morgan County. If it is true they moved to Van Wert, and as this is written there is no proof that they did, they would have moved there prior to 1851. You will recall that when Jacob Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880) left Denkendorf in 1832, he gave the hymn book to his sister, Johanna Fetzer Miller, on June 10th of that year. In the flyleaf of the same book Jacob Frederick Fetzer recorded “Johanna died February 27, 1851.” Therefore, it would seem to indicate this Miller family lived within reasonable distance of Hocking County, as Jacob probably made the recording after attending the funeral.

If this family did go to the vicinity of Van Wert and Johanna accompanied them, it would

have been not later than 1851, in which case they would have been the first descendants of the Fetzers to enter northwest Ohio, having arrived there thirteen years before Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882), who arrived there in 1864.

Christina Fetzer Kessler

As for the other sister of Wendell Frederick Fetzer, namely Christina Fetzer (October 20, 1815–estimated 1890) of the eighth generation, she married Felix Kessler and had a family of four children, as reported in the 1850 U.S. Census records. They lived in Brush Creek Township of Muskingum County, as did the Adam and Mary Fetzer Leffler family. However, the Kessler family moved away from Muskingum County by 1860, as they were not listed in the U.S. Census of that year. No further trace of them has been found to date. The date of the death of Christina Fetzer Kessler listed above as 1890 is used on a probable basis.

The Missing Brother

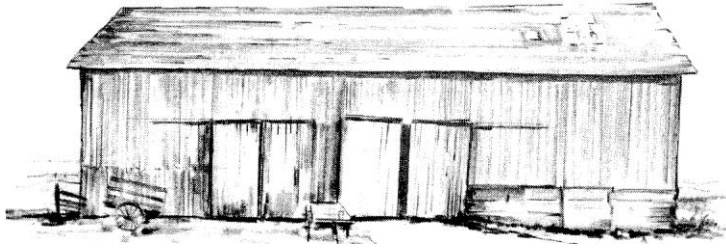
In the W. Frederick Fetzer family line, in recent generations there was a strong tradition that Frederick had a brother “who went west and was never heard from again.” It must be reiterated that W. Frederick and Jacob had farms near each other in Hocking County. They raised their families side by side and the children of both families had concurrent birth dates as to years. The record indicates they must have known the whereabouts of each other, for Frederick left Hocking County seven years before Jacob went to Wells County, Indiana. Indeed, Jacob F. Fetzer (1806–1880) visited the W. Frederick Fetzer home when young Amos Fetzer (1859–1941) was attending Ohio Wesleyan University. When Amos heard his Uncle Jacob was visiting his home, he wrote his mother that he wanted his uncle to remain long enough for Amos to come home to meet him. Jacob could not remain longer, so Amos did not have opportunity to meet his uncle.

In 1944 Ellen DeLong of Amanda, Ohio, who then was eighty-two years of age and in fine memory, reported to Mrs. Archie F. Fetzer that she remembered visiting the old home of W. Frederick and Jacobina Fetzer. While there she met a “gentleman who was visiting” and was told that he was W. Frederick Fetzer’s brother.

It would seem from this evidence that the two brothers (and there were only two, as verified in the birth records of Denkendorf), Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882) and Jacob

Frederick Fetzer (1806–1880), knew the whereabouts of each other during their lifetime.

Strangely, there was not one vestige of a record concerning the Wendell Frederick Fetzer family available to the writer in the Jacob F. Fetzer material. As pointed out in the Morgan County story, it was an envelope of a letter written by Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer to Frederick's sister, Mary Barbara Fetzer Steimer, in that county that led me to northwest Ohio to search for the "missing brother."

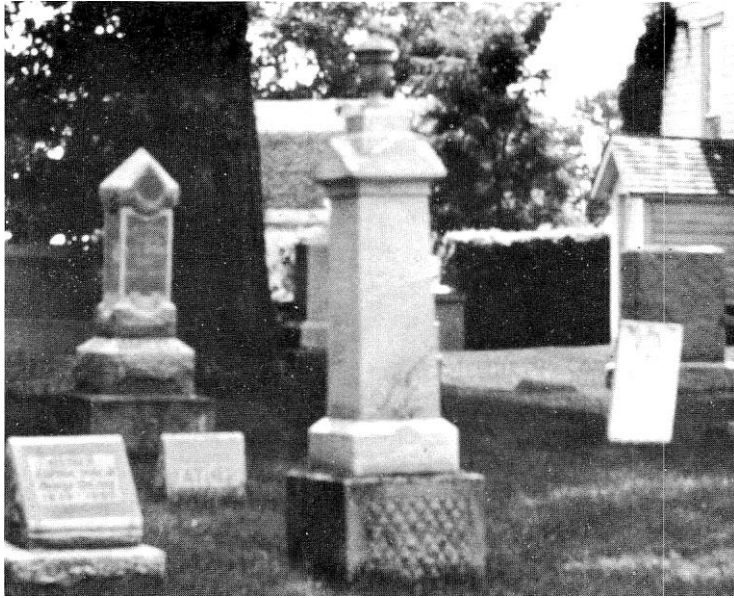


Barn built by Wendell Frederick Fetzer still stands in 1964.

The End of Days

To get back to the Fetzer farm in northwest Ohio, W. Frederick Fetzer (October 29, 1812–September 12, 1882) had been ill for some time. The last twenty-four years of his life he suffered with an impaired leg from rheumatism and walked with a cane most of the time. Moreover, he could not sit in a normal position. He loved company and would joke with callers. While directing the clearing of some land, his wagon hit a stump and he was seriously injured in the accident. In spite of every effort to prolong his life, he passed away September 12, 1882. He was interred in the Locust Grove Cemetery, Ridgeville Comers, Henry County, Ohio.

Nine years later Frederick William Fetzer (1863–1946), the son of W. Frederick and Jacobina, married Kathrine Schumacker February 29, 1891. Being the youngest son, he was anxious to leave the farm and seek his fortune elsewhere. His widowed mother, Jacobina Fetzer, granted Frederick William's request. She leased the farm for \$6 a month and moved to Wauseon, Ohio, on Cherry Street, to be with her daughter, Mary.



Frederick and Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer gravesite (tall center stone), Locust Grove Cemetery, Ridgeville Corners, Ohio.

After the death of Wendell Frederick, Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer (September 17, 1820–November 25, 1907) made numerous applications to Washington for a pension as a result of her son Frederick's Civil War service and death. While she was only partially successful in these efforts, it is interesting to note that scores of friends and neighbors sent supporting affidavits to Washington to sustain her claim. Some of these were signed by the following: S. E. G. Keith, Adam Orth, A. S. Bloomer, Ephraim Gilgin, Mathias Gilgin, John Bieling, Conrad Sigg, E. W. Pierce, Martin Bernatt, Jacob Meyers, George H. Rutz, Henry Leininger and many others.

Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer passed away November 25, 1907. She, too, is interred in the Locust Grove Cemetery, Ridgeville Corners, Ohio.

At the time of the settlement of the 120-acre farm estate of Wendell Frederick Fetzer (1812–1882) and his wife, Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer (1820–1907), in 1911, Mary Fetzer, Hannah Fether (widow), Daniel and Katy (Catherine) Weber, Archie F. and Ida D. Fetzer and Mary A. Fetzer (widow) lived in Fulton County, Ohio. Charles and Libbie Fetzer lived in Defiance County, Ohio, and Amos and Alice Fetzer lived in Wayne County, Nebraska. Frederick William and Katherine Fetzer lived in Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio. Jacob and Emaline Fetzer lived near Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.

This brings us to the end of the very fascinating story of the Fetzer family in northwest Ohio. From Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to 1964 is 414 years. The summary of the generations is as follows:

1.	Bastian Fetzer	(1550–1625)
2.	George Fetzer	(1591–1660)
3.	George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4.	Paul Fetzer	(1652–1735)
5.	Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6.	Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8.	Wendell Frederick Fetzer	(1812–1882)
9.	John Michael Fetzer	(1851–1903)
10.	Archie F. Fetzer	(Born 1877)

The above generation alignment was carried to Archie F. Fetzer, since he is the only remaining descendant by the name of Fetzer in northwest Ohio. Since Wendell Frederick Fetzer is the eighth generation, any one of his sons and daughters would be the ninth generation. Any and all descendants on the maternal side will have no problem arriving at the properly designated generation, since they have been carefully referred to by numbers throughout the text.



John E. Fetzer extends greetings. A hearty thanks to the Fetzers of northwest Ohio, who sent this beautiful plant at the time of the dedication of Fetzer Broadcasting Company's Broadcast House in 1958.



Chapter XVII

Amos Fetzer Of Nebraska

JUST AS in the northwest Ohio account, we had a few glimpses of Amos Fetzer, the boy, we now come to the professional career of Amos Fetzer, the clergyman. Amos Fetzer (1859–1941) of the ninth generation, whose full name was *Ephraim Amos Fetzer*, had two great influences in his life. The first was his mother, Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer (1820–1907), who, as a far-above-average woman greatly beloved by her friends and neighbors for her charity and loving kindness, transmitted these same characteristics to her son, Amos. She always wanted Amos to become a minister of the church. It was her influence that gave him the inspiration to overcome insurmountable odds to obtain an early education. Her pride in her son was not misplaced.

The second influence in the life of Amos Fetzer was that of his wife, Alice Borton Fetzer (1865–1934). It was she who followed her husband to the wild frontier country and stayed with him through many trials and tribulations that were to follow. After their marriage in Fayette, Ohio, September 10, 1889, Amos, who was then a young minister in the Methodist Church, and his bride, Alice Borton, moved to Evanston, Illinois. There Amos Fetzer attended the Garrett Biblical Institute for two years. After graduating in 1891, Amos Fetzer entered the Northwest Indiana Methodist Conference, serving at La Porte, Circuit and Russellville, Indiana. Acting on a burning desire to serve in a pioneer country, he transferred to the newest Nebraska conference, entering at Stuart, Nebraska. From there he served successively at Ainsworth, Rushville, Arlington, O'Neill, Thurston, Wakefield, Wausa, Wynot, Winside, Pender, Battlecreek, Riverton and Culbertson, all in Nebraska.



Amos Fetzer (1859–1941) as a young man.

Amos Fetzer never lost his love for the earth. He always worked to landscape the parsonage, wherever he was located. At Rushville people came for miles to see the only blue grass available. At O'Neill he landscaped both church and parsonage. He was never happy without a garden or a bed of flowers. He always wanted a charge with a country circuit and loved to drive among his country parishioners, discussing crops, and never hesitated to take off his coat and help out in a pinch. His life was characterized by service to others. In the early pioneer days he found no distance too great in service to others, and trips by horse and buggy of thirty miles were common. At Rushville he preached to the Indians through an interpreter. He was an ardent prohibitionist. This was brought about by the distress he always experienced when it fell to him to take care of a family which had been broken due to drinking. He was a man with a rugged constitution. As a result, he was a real trial to his wife, Alice, because he invariably failed to take proper precautions. He was always restless and worked in his garden as an outlet for his energy.



Amos Fetzer retired in 1918, moving to University Place near Lincoln, Nebraska, where he resided until the death of his wife, Alice, December 20, 1934. From then until his death, February 8, 1941, he lived in Denver with his daughter, Ruth, one of two children, the other

being Walter Raymond Fetzer of South Clinton, Iowa, and Denver, Colorado. Amos and Alice Fetzer are buried in the Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Walter Raymond Fetzer

Walter Raymond Fetzer of the tenth generation, the son of Amos and Alice Borton Fetzer, was born in Russellville, Indiana, July 13, 1895. He graduated from Pender Nebraska High School in 1913 and entered Nebraska Wesleyan University, graduating in 1917. He entered the University of Toronto, graduating with the M.A. degree in 1919 and the Ph.D. degree in chemistry in 1922. He was a chemist in Miner Laboratories in 1922, the A. P. Callahan and Company in 1926, the Union Starch and Refining Company in 1929 and Clinton Foods in 1943. As a result of his original research, Dr. Fetzer developed a patented food process designed to increase the weight of cattle. Dr. Fetzer was editor of the Chemical Bulletin, Chicago, 1924 to 1926; received Iowa Award, Chemistry, (Gold Medal) 1955; divisional chairman, local section chairman, councillor and other offices of the American Chemical Society; emeritus member. In 1960 he retired as senior research associate of Standard Brands, Inc., and for many years resided in South Clinton, Iowa. However, as this is written, the Fetzers have moved to Denver, Colorado.



Dr. Walter Raymond Fetzer, son of Amos Fetzer.



Mrs. W. R. Fetzer with her daughter, Mrs. Marion Mitchell Woodward, and grandson, Steven Mitchell Woodward.

Dr. Fetzer married Hulda Isabell Haining September 1, 1923. They have a daughter, Marion Mitchell, of the eleventh generation, who attended Carleton College for two years and then entered the University of Iowa. She received her B.A. degree in 1955 and her M.A. degree in 1957. She married James M. Woodward, M.D., a resident in Ophthalmology in the University of Iowa Hospitals. They have two children of the twelfth generation, Steven Mitchell (born June 25, 1959) and Carolyn Louise (born September 10, 1961).



Colonel John Greer and Ruth Fetzer Hanlen.

Ruth Evelyn Fetzer

Ruth Evelyn Fetzer of the tenth generation, the daughter of Amos and Alice Fetzer, was born April 11, 1900 in Ainsworth, Nebraska. She graduated from the Culbertson High School in 1918 and thereafter entered Nebraska Wesleyan University at University Place. She graduated in 1922. She taught in Brock High School where she met and married Colonel John Greer Hanlen, superintendent of the school. They were married June 30, 1923. They have a daughter of the eleventh generation, Patricia Hanlen, who was born February 20, 1928. She attended Denver High School and Denver University. She married James O. Hartman April 9, 1947. They have

two children of the twelfth generation, Dennis Greer (born August 4, 1948) and Donna Sue (born January 28, 1950). The Hanlens make their home in Denver, Colorado.

Conclusion

With the conclusion of the Nebraska story of the Fetzers, we have covered 414 years from the time of Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to the year of this publication in 1964. A summary is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bastian Fetzer | (1550–1625) |
| 2. George Fetzer | (1591–1660) |
| 3. George Fetzer | (1624–1705) |
| 4. Paul Fetzer | (1652–1735) |
| 5. Paul Fetzer | (1693–1735) |
| 6. Jacob Fetzer | (1733–1803) |
| 7. Jacob Frederick Fetzer | (1768–1821) |
| 8. Wendell Frederick Fetzer | (1812–1882) |
| 9. Ephraim Amos Fetzer | (1859–1941) |
| 10. Walter Raymond Fetzer | (Born 1895) |
| 10. Ruth Evelyn Fetzer | (Born 1900) |



Chapter XVIII

The Fetzers Of Illinois

JACOB FETZER (1845–1933) of the ninth generation, after leaving the farm of his parents, W. Frederick and Jacobina Sherebrand Fetzer, in northwest Ohio, lived near Grafton, Lorain County, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, and finally in Seattle, Washington. Jacob and his wife, Emeline Hoskins Fetzer, had two children of the tenth generation, namely Harvey Frederick Fetzer and Laura Fetzer Helgason, both of whom were born in Ohio. Jacob, after moving to the state of Washington to be near his daughter, Laura Fetzer Helgason, died and was buried there in 1933. His wife, Emeline Hoskins Fetzer, is buried in the Wauseon, Ohio, cemetery.

Harvey Frederick Fetzer

Harvey F. Fetzer of the tenth generation was born December 21, 1876 in Eaton, Ohio. He graduated from Hiram College in 1898 and from the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland in 1902. He was an electrical engineer and worked for the Westinghouse Electric Company for fifteen years after which time he was a successful manufacturer's agent. On June 6, 1906 he married the daughter of a well-known Buffalo, New York, physician, namely Nana Wilhelmina Hersekorn. Harvey and Nana Hersekorn Fetzer had two children of the eleventh generation, Leland Everett Fetzer (born March 8, 1907) and Ruth Emaline Fetzer (born June 13, 1908). Both were born in Chicago. The family moved to Rockford, Illinois, in 1924. Nana Hersekorn Fetzer died in 1929 and is buried in the Rockford Cemetery. In 1932 Harvey Frederick Fetzer married Lela Tobias from which marriage a daughter, Shirley Ann, of the eleventh generation was born October 1, 1934. Harvey F. Fetzer died July 6, 1951 and is buried in the Rockford Cemetery.

Leland Everett Fetzer

Leland E. Fetzer of the eleventh generation, son of Harvey F. and Nana Fetzer, received his elementary education in Chicago and graduated from high school in Hinsdale, Illinois, in 1924. He attended Beloit College in 1924 and 1925 and the Dental School of Marquette University

1925 through 1927. He attended the Pharmacy School of the University of Illinois 1933 through 1936, graduating with the bachelor's degree.

Since September 28, 1936 Leland E. Fetzer has been associated with Parke, Davis & Company as a sales account representative. He has been active in the YMCA and in church work. Initially he specialized in young people's activities, later becoming chairman of the board of trustees of the Second Congregational Church of Rockford.

Aside from his professional duties, Leland E. Fetzer has made outstanding contributions to the work of the Men's Garden Clubs of America. He is a past president of the Rockford Men's Garden Club and has been on the national board of directors of the Men's Garden Clubs of America for six years. He was president in 1960. He is chairman of the Winnebago County Forest Preserve Advisory Committee and for six years has been a member of the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club of Rockford, serving as president in 1962.



Leland E. Fetzer, past president of the Men's Garden Clubs of America, finds himself at home in his own flower garden.

During World War II he initially was active in the USO and later served as a staff sergeant in the 491st Medical Hospital Ship Platoon, crossing the Atlantic Ocean on active duty twelve times.

He is a 32° Mason and has been active in the Shrine.

He married Myrtle Lucile Johnson, a daughter of a prominent Rockford, Illinois, attorney and a graduate of Rockford College, on July 21, 1934. They have no children.

The Fetzer Girls

Ruth Emaline Fetzer (born June 13, 1908) of the eleventh generation, daughter of Harvey F. and Nana Fetzer, having lived in Chicago, Hinsdale and Rockford, graduated from Rockford College in 1933. She married William Eugene Jackson (born August 28, 1907) on January 11, 1933 in Rockford and now lives in Teaneck, New Jersey. They have five children of the twelfth generation, William E., Jr., (May 26, 1934–December 24, 1934), Anthony Stephen (born February 29, 1940), Daniel Fetzer (born May 18, 1941), Nancy Ruth (born March 2, 1943) and Suzanne Emery (born November 24, 1944). The first two children were born in Rockford, Illinois, and the last three were born in Teaneck, New Jersey.

As to the above Jackson children, William E. died in Rockford; Anthony Stephen married Nicole Simon Sillod on March 25, 1961 in Paris, France. Daniel Fetzer, Nancy Ruth and Suzanne Emery are all in college.

Anthony and Nicole Jackson had one boy of the thirteenth generation, Wayne Carl (born January 23, 1962 in Paris, France).

Shirley Ann Fetzer (born October 1, 1934) of the eleventh generation, daughter of Harvey F. and Lela Tobias Fetzer, married Ronald Dean Englund (born January 17, 1938) on March 26, 1960 at McKeys Rock, Pennsylvania. They have two children of the twelfth generation, Richard Allen (born February 25, 1961) and Daniel Lee (born June 20, 1962). Both boys were born in Rockford, Illinois, where the family still lives.

Summary

To summarize, between 1550 and 1964, covering a span of 414 years from the time of Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to the year of this publication in 1964, we conclude the Illinois story through the eleventh generation by those of the name Fetzer.

1.	Bastian Fetzer	(1550–1625)
2.	George Fetzer	(1591–1660)
3.	George Fetzer	(1624–1705)
4.	Paul Fetzer	(1652–1735)
5.	Paul Fetzer	(1693–1735)
6.	Jacob Fetzer	(1733–1803)
7.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1768–1821)
8.	Wendell Frederick Fetzer	(1812–1882)
9.	Jacob Frederick Fetzer	(1845–1933)
10.	Harvey Frederick Fetzer	(1876–1951)
11.	Leland Everett Fetzer	(Born 1907)

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 11. | Ruth Emaline Fetzer | (Born 1908) |
| 11. | Shirley Ann Fetzer | (Born 1934) |

With the conclusion of the history of the Fetzers of Illinois, it brings us to the end of the Wendell Frederick Fetzer record. Just as few by the name of Fetzer remain in the Jacob Frederick Fetzer line, so there are only a few left in the Wendell Frederick Fetzer genealogy. These are Archie L. Fetzer, A. John Fetzer, Charles Fetzer, W. Raymond Fetzer and Leland E. Fetzer. By contrast, on the maternal side they were prolific.



Chapter XIX

Truth And Consequences

DANIEL WEBSTER once stated: “It is wiser to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past and the future do not perform their duty to the world.” We need to run our fingers over the threads of yesterday and observe the influences and cross sections which play on the world through the ages. Someone has said, “That man that digs deepest into the archives of the historical past is most ready to live today and plan tomorrow.”

From Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) to the present is 414 years. Today there are multitudinous descendants of our original ancestor. In this chronicle alone, I am sure that the span of time covering specifically delineated descendants will cover a period of more than 500 years. The bounds of our consideration then start in the year 1550 A.D. and carry us through the year 2050 A.D. At least one of the Fetzer children recorded in this history will be alive in 2050 A.D.

This 500-year period has covered the Fetzer man from his early surname status to the present indefinable period sometimes styled as *modern*. I seriously suspect, however, that our modernity is rather thin and that it will require another 500 years before any final chapter can be written about the progress of the Fetzers.

That being the case, my final observations reference a 1,000-year period, 500 years prior to 2050 A.D. and 500 years thereafter.

As to the first 500 years, I would choose to comment briefly upon the psychological development of our clan, since this history has covered all else reasonably in sight. As to the 500 years thereafter, that comes under the category of crystal gazing.

In discussing this extended period, it is very necessary to see life as a whole and realize that we can obtain a high state of mental balance and vision only when we attempt to link together the past, present and future, and all the sciences into one comprehensible picture, even though thorough exploration is impossible.

Psychological Factors

During this period of time mankind, generally, in undergoing its progression, has suffered untold privations due to abject ignorance concerning the function of the mind. In this respect the Fetzers have been no exception. At the present time psychiatric problems have reached such a chaotic state that it is the unhappy prospect that one out of every twenty persons will have to undergo institutional treatment.

In going through several hundred years of family records, I find that the Fetzer people have gone right along with national averages in this respect. To me this highlights a distressing problem, not only in our history but every other family unit of society as well. It calls for a little reflection.

Today the American people are literally brainwashed by many elements of our mass media, which sensationalize the limitation of man to the point that mental stability is undermined. Some extremities of our educational system promulgate negation to the point that it has destroyed our will to create a national conscience. The masses of our people are taught futility and self-destruction through wrong thinking, leading to weakness instead of strength. Every constructive element of our society is deprecated to the point that the average person has lost his confidence and has no conception concerning his God-given powers of success, accomplishment and a balanced life.

Mental Health

How to produce a mentally healthy and adjusted person is probably as highly a controversial problem as one could imagine. Most certainly there are no pat solutions. It might even be considered presumptuous for me as a novice to discuss such profundity, especially since science, itself, is in wide disagreement on the subject. I am, however, convinced that we will never attain a satisfactory goal for our clan until such time as man makes greater progress in the examination of his thinking machinery and its application to the antics of life. In other words, Fetzer man “know thyself.”

I would hope that when the history of mankind is written covering the next 500 years that the record will be replete with progressive solutions to psychiatric problems. Of the many techniques which will be employed, I know for a certainty that one elementary principle will be utilized more fully and that is that man will have learned a *positive, constructive* approach to life. The *negative* will be submerged in the free flow of a forward-moving society.

Let's take a moment to examine these contending forces. The *positive* and the *negative* are opposites. In fact, this world is made up of opposites. We could not recognize light if we had not experienced darkness. Summer would be a tiresome matter if we had no winter. Warmth could not be understood if we were not exposed to cold. Silence exists to us by reason of its contrast with noise, and goodness would be nonexistent were we not able to place it side by side with evil. Imbalance is indicated on all sides.

Man's free will enables him to upset the ideal balance of things in the *quid pro quo* by stressing too much a particular negative aspect. Too much stress upon *possessive feelings*, for instance, produces the characteristics of jealousy, arrogance, sensitiveness, selfishness, a feeling of rejection, self-pity, timidity and other inner complexes without end. No one can go forward if he is tied to past incongruities without adjustment. No one can think straight if his mind is cluttered with thoughts of hate and memories of hurts and mistakes. Our conscious beliefs and interpretations are most illusionary and erroneous because we have inherited them from past generations who have, like ourselves, lived in ignorance of the truth of our great inner world.

You Make Your Own

Milton said, "The mind is its own place and in itself can make a Hell of Heaven or a Heaven of Hell."

It is difficult for the average person to accept the idea that all is in the mind within. It is the image created in his mind that gives man reality to the world outside of him. I would hope that happiness sought by many Fetzers, and found by few, will be discovered as a matter entirely within ourselves.

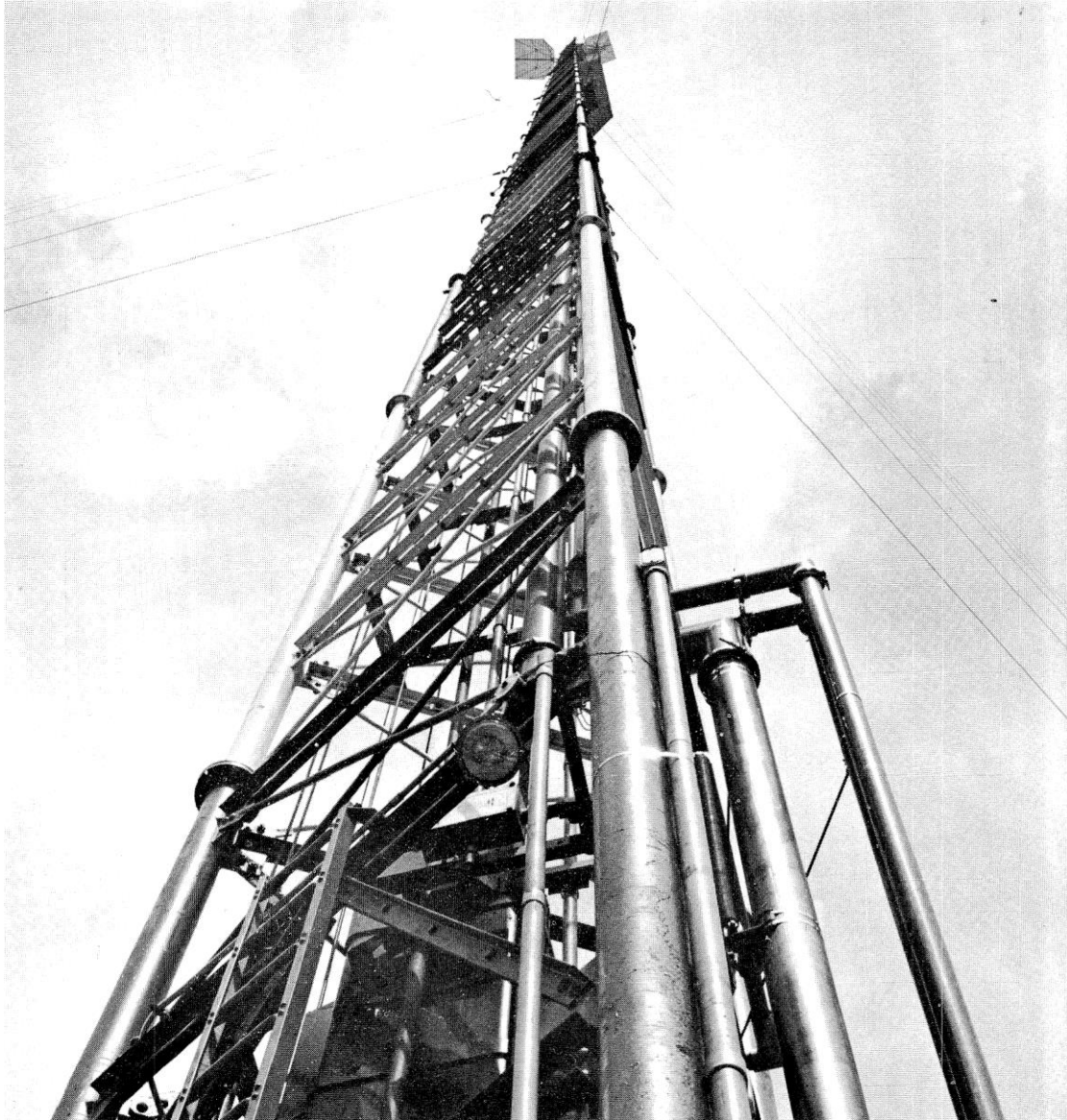
Our environment and the every-day happenings of life have absolutely no effect on our happiness, except as we permit mental images of the outside to enter into our consciousness. Contentment is wholly independent of position, wealth or material possessions. It is a state of mind which we, ourselves, have the power to control, and that control lies with our thinking. The mind, itself, must be overcome. Abstract values must be cast aside. One must "live beyond the mind!"

The Subconscious Mind

It is important today, and more so in the time of future generations, to know in depth the functional methods of subconscious activity. At least ninety percent of our mental life is subconscious; moreover, a very small portion of this great mental world is utilized. William James said, "Compared with what we ought to be, we are only half awake. We are making use of only a small part of our physical and mental resources. The human individual lives far within his limits." The reason for this is that few understand or appreciate the fact that there is a ready, waiting mental activity, which we direct by our consciousness to work for us continuously twenty-four hours of the day.

The conscious mind is the source of our capacity to think. The subconscious mind is the source of power and self-realization when properly understood. Our instinct and primary desires are a part of its fundamental characteristic. Others are imagination, emotion, inspiration, intuition and deduction.

It is the storage center for spontaneous impressions in which is recorded data and facts sent down by the conscious mind for use at some future time. Thus, the subconscious is a powerful storage condenser of material, which can be spontaneously drawn upon by the conscious mind when needed. It is an electronic radiation which the individual can use to enable him to recover the power within and the courage toward life's goals.



WKZO-TV, Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids, one of the world's most modern 100,000 watt television transmitting towers—1130 feet high. On the same tower is the world's most powerful FM station, WJFM, Grand Rapids, 500,000 watts of radiated FM power. This radiated power through the wave form covers thousands of square miles of space, but does not become operative for intelligent sound or pictures until such time as modulation occurs. So it is with man, his subconscious is a principle of radiation, but does not operate until such time as consciousness directs it. The active mind of man presents a sound or picture of action and his subconscious leaps to the performance because it has been directed to do so through the principle of modulation inherent in man.

The subconscious mind annihilates time and space, and acts as a powerful transmitting and receiving station, communicating with the physical, mental and cosmic forces to supremely unify all energy into intelligent use by the conscious mind. It is a constructive stimulant, which

radiates from mind to mind on a man-to-man *meeting-of-minds* basis. It inculcates the learning of the past, the awareness and understanding of our present day, and the thought, discernment and interpretation of the future. Of the many characteristics of the subconscious mind, suggestion, stability, memory, organization and unlimited energy are the more important attributes. It functions while you sleep; in fact, it never quits. It has independent functions with unusual mental powers outside of but closely allied to the physical body.

Multiplicity

With proper use, this magnetic power of the subconscious will find answers to your problems. Give it time, correct answers will be revealed indicating an appropriate course of action. When solutions are given, there must be spontaneous action without mental reservation. By so doing, you build up a momentum of constructive thought that is irresistible and that dominates your entire world.

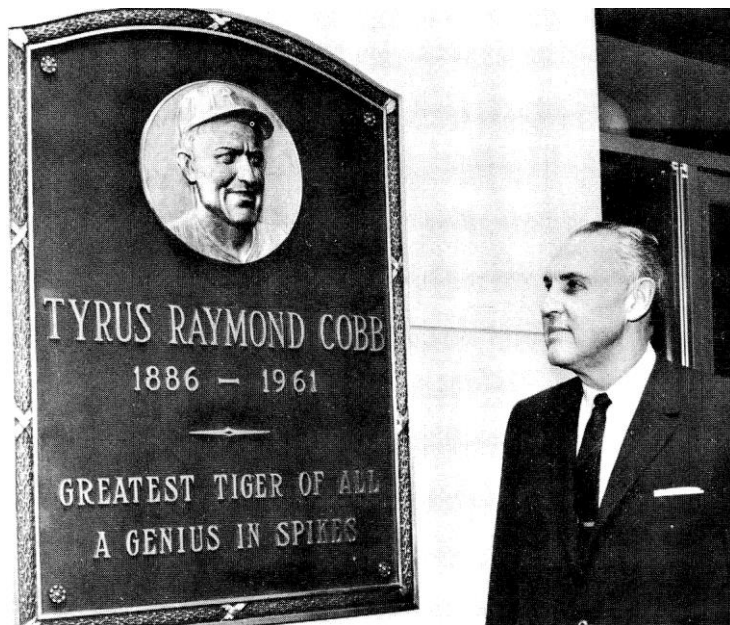
The physical man is an intricate electronic device, with a delicate set of transistors built in from head to toe, and the subconscious mind is the anchor-man. Just as the anchor-man guides the complicated mechanism of the guided missile into outer space, so the anchor-man of the subconscious mind furnishes the end result throughout the inner space of man by manipulating the transistors in well-placed centers within. The subconscious has the eyes and ears of the video and audio tape recorder. It faithfully records every impact of the conscious mind, every shade of mind-sight, every form of expression. All is indelibly impressed for preservation and future use through electronic processing. Through reflex action, any portion of the tape spontaneously may be played back at any time or, through the action of the will, absolute recall is at your command. This power placed at the disposal of man is an unlimited resource—no problem is too big to defy solution. If you bring proper application to bear, it will leap to your defense, particularly in time of crisis. It has the faculty of placating the antagonist and literally pours “oil on troubled waters.” It takes a turbulent sea of troubles and converts them into the placid waters of contentment and self-assurance.

The subconscious mind will not work for those who disbelieve in it. The correct use of the subconscious is solely dependent on motive. It absolutely must be used for constructive purposes. If one attempts to use this approach for a vindictive purpose or negative construction, then prepare yourself for the worst. It can act as a counter-electromotive force, and the result can

be shocking!

The How of It

Much has been written about the power of the subconscious mind, but too little has been said about *how* to use, *how* to think positively and overcome that which lacks construction. In short, the average person wants to know how to direct the subconscious mind in order to get the most out of life. The time to fortify this is when your mind is *relatively untroubled*. You must spend some quiet time so you will have opportunity to think. This is not easy in this kind of world, but you can't go through life like a battering ram without taking time to chart your course. Set aside time for the express purpose of meditation and study. Slow down enough to think on these things. Penetrate this philosophy to a sufficient depth to attain a breakthrough and it will show you how to achieve the end result. In this way we educate the subconscious mind to function properly. This sinks deep into our consciousness, day and night. When we find a weak spot in our thoughts, words or deeds, it is necessary to bring the *will* into full action to "strengthen and fortify these rents in the structure." Soon we learn automatically to conquer all adversity.



Memorial to Ty Cobb, dedicated at the office entrance to Tiger Stadium in 1963 by John E. Fetzer. As a need for a stabilizing influence, no better illustration is at hand than to call attention to the fact that many talented baseball players go to oblivion because they cannot adjust themselves to the pressures of "big time." There would be many more Ty Cobbs if talented ball players could understand and make practical use of the philosophy enunciated herein. Likewise, many members of the Fetzer clan in the future will find that the assimilation of these precepts will lead

to a satisfying and adjusted life in spite of the complications of modern living.

Dynamic Action

You literally demand that your subconscious react to your problem. You call upon it in your own way. Use your own technique, evolve your own methods and procedures to arouse it to action. Then generate the confidence necessary to bring materialization and solution. Learn to use the art of repetition and keep it before you. Talk to it, but in so doing use a pictorial imagination. The subconscious mind is not nearly so responsive to logic as it is to a mental picture. Show it a picture and it will respond and cooperate. It now knows what to do. This is known as *outcropping* or *outpicturing*. You see what you want in your mind's eye. The end result is realization! Put your problem before it in writing. Make your notes complete for later reading and re-reading, but, above all things, make your goal *definite*.

You must have an enthusiasm toward the successful use of the subconscious mind—an attitude of expectancy, a belief in accomplishment, a faith in yourself to make the program work. You drive, you force, you push, until such time as you have mastered the approach, then your habit pattern will have been established and relaxed understanding will be your reward. You will see the dawn of a new day as you gain greater knowledge. This technique brings us to that approach of life which delineates the cosmic wholeness of every atom in space, including our own physical and mental make-up. You, therefore, understand the *why* of yourself, the power to know; moreover, you will achieve complete abundance in the requirements of living. You learn to comprehend that thought will lead to interpretive action and, as such, will develop *know-how*, which in turn will lead to final and satisfying accomplishment.

Understanding

The understanding of this system will enable this and future Fetzer generations to see clearly, to understand and to think fearlessly, and move courageously in a world of shadows. Some have said in the past that this philosophy is deeply imbedded in the *spiritual*; presently, some venture to scientifically refer to it as in the *cosmic*; in the future, when science and religion have an understanding about the wholeness of the universe, it will be called the *power of God!*

Just as the pure religionist of this day finds a measure of mental therapy in the Lord's Prayer, so in time to come the scientific religionist may find solace in the Great Invocation.

From the point of Light within the Mind of God
Let light stream forth into the minds of men.
Let Light descend on Earth.

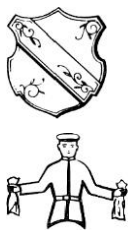
From the point of Love within the Heart of God
Let love stream forth into the hearts of men.
May Christ return to Earth.

From the centre where the Will of God is known
Let purpose guide the little wills of men—
The purpose which the Masters know and serve.

From the centre which we call the race of men
Let the Plan of Love and Light work out
And may it seal the door where evil dwells.
Let Light and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth.

Jackie Gleason, the great comedian of our time, who has the habit of dealing with his subconscious quite subconsciously, in response to the question “What is your philosophy of life?” instantly replied, “I like to play the melody!” To me that neatly sums it up, with all the overtones, as it sweeps across the chords that vibrate with the totality of attunement.

With the development of an adjusted man, hopefully a Fetzer man, it should equip him to play his part in the coming age of human understanding and scientific progress. It takes mentally healthy people to have a vision of tomorrow. Assuming the progression of man will allow for such speculation, let's take a look at that *ode* of the future which follows.



Chapter XX

Phenomena

AS STATED previously, this is totally and wholly speculative prognostication assigned to the next 500 years. So let's make a start on this flight of fancy.

Wendell Willkie's *one world* will become a reality. While the individual state will be autonomous, a world government, with one currency and dedicated to mass production and mass distribution under the enterprise system, will abolish poverty and crime on the face of the globe. Wars will be a thing of the past. The prosperity of the world will astonish all mankind. The fight will be made against almost insuperable odds of intolerance and reactionarism to draw together the races and spiritual forces of the world and bring an understanding of their fundamental oneness. In this new age, education will be universal throughout the world. We will one day have a universal language to assist all people to better understand each other.

The modern day computer, plus automation and electronics, will bring about technological advances that will eliminate much of the present-day labor required from mankind. As a result of the new-found leisure time, there will be opportunity to develop every kind of game sport and new methods of entertainment. Cultural development in the arts and music will become commonplace.

Science will discover chemicals that will give man youth and prolong life. Diseases of many kinds will be conquered, including cancer, tuberculosis, arthritis, and even the common cold. The senior citizen problem will largely disappear. New-found techniques in the development of the mind will restore that instrument in healthy consonant with the physical development. Senility will be a thing of the past. There will be new methods of learning through auto-conditioning of the subconscious. Learning while you sleep will bring phenomenal results. These and many other innovations could easily revise our present concept of inherent mental capacity.

Cosmic rays will be modified through radiation so as to be of great medical value. Moreover, these laws will also be used to control the world's climate, ultimately. This power will also be used to accelerate the growth of plants and trees, producing matured fruit almost before your eyes. There will be new plastics discovered for the building of homes. These materials will

appear to be so real that complete imitations of present structures will be effectuated.

Electronics and Space

Electronic devices of all kinds will operate in portions of the spectrum today which are unknown. New innovations and new ways and means of using the present spectrum for transmission purposes will be devised. An unlimited number of channels will be available, so that any individual in the world can communicate on his own frequency with any other individual. Extrasensory perception will play a role in these developments.

Science will eventually prove electronically the existence of other worlds. The division between us is wearing thin. Electronically they are going to be able to communicate through the instruments employed to reach out into fathomless space. Men will be able to pick up languages and sounds that have never been heard by the human ear upon this earth. Sound will be picked up dating back thousands of years and that shall be proved valid, scientifically. Countless things will be photographed electronically in space.

Three-dimensional television and motion pictures in color will one day become commonplace. In time all telephones will be equipped with a television screen to see the party on the other end of the line. Through the medium of electronic satellites man will be able to see all around the world clearly with the new television system. Electronics will greatly facilitate the development of the automobile with guidance systems and radar on the dashboards. Guesswork will be eliminated in locating oil and minerals in the future through electronics. Sensational explorations will take place at the bottom of the sea. Buildings of a previous modern civilization will be discovered there through the use of the electronic camera.

Man will succeed in placing a satellite or *platform* in orbit around this planet so that an expedition to the moon will be successful. Man will one day use space travel to other planets after discovery that life forms exist almost everywhere. The strange flying phenomena of the skies will one day be proved to be the explorations by a form of intelligence operating in space. A new high-speed atomic flying car will largely replace the automobile. Monorail systems and underground tubes for high speed transportation will be developed. Atomic power will be used to motivate vehicles and air transportation at speeds far in excess of 5,000 miles per hour.

“Imaginative,” you say. Indeed, it is. I would suspect that most of these predictions will transpire within the next 100 years or so. What happens after that would be incomprehensible at

the present time. The mind of man, with all its limitations, will have to undergo considerable development to find itself in consonance with the future ages.

Evolverment

My long-time friend, Dr. Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in his Colby College address in 1962, had this to say:

It is clear that we have yet to explore vast areas which affect the well-being of contemporary man. This is a hopeful state of affairs, for it offers a vigorous summons to inquisitive minds. Fortunately, in the realm of man's relationship to man and to his social environment, the human mind is at home.

Certainly, in this hour of man's difficult passage, we need to do more than simply strive to become more scientific humanists or more humanistic scientists. We must recognize the folly of man's cowering in fear before his own creations. We must reaffirm, not reject, the heritage of the mind. We must learn to think socially on orders of magnitude equivalent to those which have measured the vast and rapid advance in the physical sciences and engineering. We must, in essence, create whole new areas of knowledge by which to live, to think, to advance—even to survive—in a rapidly changing world.

To achieve this will require more than a mere hitching up of our intellectual belts or a screwing up of our intellectual courage. What we really need is an intellectual explosion, a new age of questioning, of probing, of discovering. Man must renew and pursue the study of man with the same vigor, the same daring, the same startling success with which he has studied and conquered many of the natural forces around him. Only in this way can we meet the challenge of the complexities, the rigidity, the formulae, the patterns, the absolutism, the centralization, the mechanization, the bigness that have come about as by-products of the forward sweep of science and technology.

Only by becoming more human rather than less human, by becoming less-like rather than more-like the machines we have created, can we tower over the machines, and thus have them work to man's good—not to his detriment or his destruction.

Only then can we gain the incalculable fruits of our scientific ingenuity and achieve the ultimate freedom they promise from dullness, drudgery and despair.

Only then can we achieve the freedom to think, to create, to understand, to feel—the freedom to seek and to find the ultimate destiny and glory of all mankind.

One Thousand Years

From Bastian Fetzter (1550–1625) to the year 2550 A.D. covers a 1,000-year period which should be, as Dr. Frank Stanton has said, significant in the evolverment of man. As far as the Fetzters are concerned, the first 500 years have been fairly tangible. The next 500 years cover a period of time, which will give opportunity to the Fetzter descendants to participate in the completion of the grand design for mankind. It is my sincere hope that some Fetzters will follow the advice of Horace Mann when he said, “Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.” If the compilation of this book can be instrumental in furnishing some degree of

incentive, then the writer will consider that the years of toil to do this job have not been in vain.



Epilogue

MOST OF the philosophical treatment outlined herein has not been intended as a substitute for psychoanalysis or a satisfying religious experience. On the contrary, it should be an aid to such fundamental requirements of living. I recognize that no final judgment of the advocacy promulgated herein can be effectuated for some decades hence; therefore, any interim determination of its appropriateness would be most speculative. In the meantime, gather experimental evidence to your heart's content—you may find astonishing success!

This system of thought was exported through the ages by those in tune with the ancient wisdom of the past, dating several thousand years, through the thread of Egyptian and Hindu history. In more recent times, Benjamin Franklin, Isaac Newton, Francis Bacon and others knew and practiced this philosophy. Lately such western authors as Bristol, Peale, Spaulding, MacDonald-Bayne and many others have been proponents of this system, in various degrees. During the course of my world travels, while in Luxor, deep in upper Egypt on the River Nile, I conversed with Dr. Shafica Karagulla, one of the modern proponents of this philosophy, who was searching out ancient writings in the temples of the distant past. We both agreed that scores of outstanding business, professional and religious leaders of this day use successfully the subconscious system.

I have had every reason to believe in the efficacy of this technique. In short, it enabled me to inaugurate a business and professional career with considerably less than a running start. On the other hand, I must tell you that during the year this book was undergoing final preparation this philosophy was put to a severe test. It came through with flying colors, in spite of the fact that a concerted drive to effectuate certain cracks in the armor were undertaken.

A Time of Testing

More specifically I refer to my ownership of the Detroit Tigers. That was a year of contrasts. At times the baseball club was in complete collapse and at other times it was the hottest team in the league. All had been a bedlam of confusion. Many baseball fans, the mass communication media and the grandstand managers, all took sides. All that summer I had been both a hero and a bum. Under the vitriolic venom that was proclaimed from the housetops, I was a prime target. However, it was perfectly useless warfare because the defense mechanism advocated herein rendered the whole proceedings impotent. It is perfectly possible to lose a battle now and then, but it does not necessarily mean you have lost the war of life. It has never been my habit to run away from combat; moreover, as an old campaigner, I have finished many a conflict. I always seek *not* to allow myself to be dissuaded from purposeful plans into a posture of personality exchange. So long as I keep my eye on constructive, progressive and meritorious solutions, more often than not I expect to be completely victorious under circumstances of adversity.

By making these personal references, I should like to emphasize that this is rendered for illustrative purposes only. The point I seek to make is that if these principles are effective under such extreme circumstances, how much more credence can be placed in this approach, when one is dealing with the mundane experiences of life.

Strangely, this method does not advocate “a tooth for a tooth,” neither does it indicate the “turning of the other cheek.” This approach has always been that which is *deeply* and *subtly* hidden in the *wisdom philosophy* enunciated in the distant past. If you are puzzled and have not understood, then perhaps you as Fetzer people will become sufficiently curious to search more deeply into these hidden values. This is a type of philosophical construction that may require the prolific use of the square and compass in order to comprehend its geometric proportions.

Terminus Ad Quern

It is my sincere hope that my own clan in the future will take solace in the fact that many of the Fetzers recorded herein did adjust on balance in order to meet the needs of their day. I can testify that the wisdom in the subconscious approach leads to the comprehension of broad social responsibilities and a program of true humility and self-improvement with confidence. This type of exposure will show that formalized education can be fortified, extended and improved in many avenues. It eradicates the idea *that everyone is out of step except me* and will chase *genius* and *superiority* complexes beyond the bounds of reclamation. As a matter of fact, quite ordinary

people, who have mastered the technique advocated herein, prove themselves enormously more helpful to the scheme of things than some brittle *intellectuals*, who are more inclined than not to exhibit construction of a negative order.

It will teach the fundamental principles of gratitude, loyalty and common sense. I have known those who have forfeited fortunes simply because they did not know when and how to say *thank you* with a warm heart. The power to eliminate crudeness and bad manners is sought after by all who wish to enjoy the fruits of good living and worthwhile friends. An adjusted, balanced life of self-assurance, capable of fitting into any environment, should and must be the goal of all on-coming generations of Fetzers. The forfeiture of these fundamental qualities will give cause to mediocrity. The discovering and nurturing of these attributes might inspire someone to record the next 500 years of Fetzer history, some time after 2550 A.D.

The End



Appendix

AFTER WORLD WAR II the character of Denkendorf changed substantially because of the great number of fugitives from the East. Prior to the war, the inhabitants numbered about 2,700. In 1947 there were about 3,700 including 900 fugitives and 100 evacuees from nearby communities. About 2,900 people belong to the Lutheran Evangelical Church, about 700 belong to the Catholic Church, and the balance is without affiliation.



Colonel Donald Kearney, the first American to enter Denkendorf during World War II. Arrived by jeep after a harrowing ride on the Autobahn executing numerous detours around the many bridgeless gaps—the bombs had been there first.

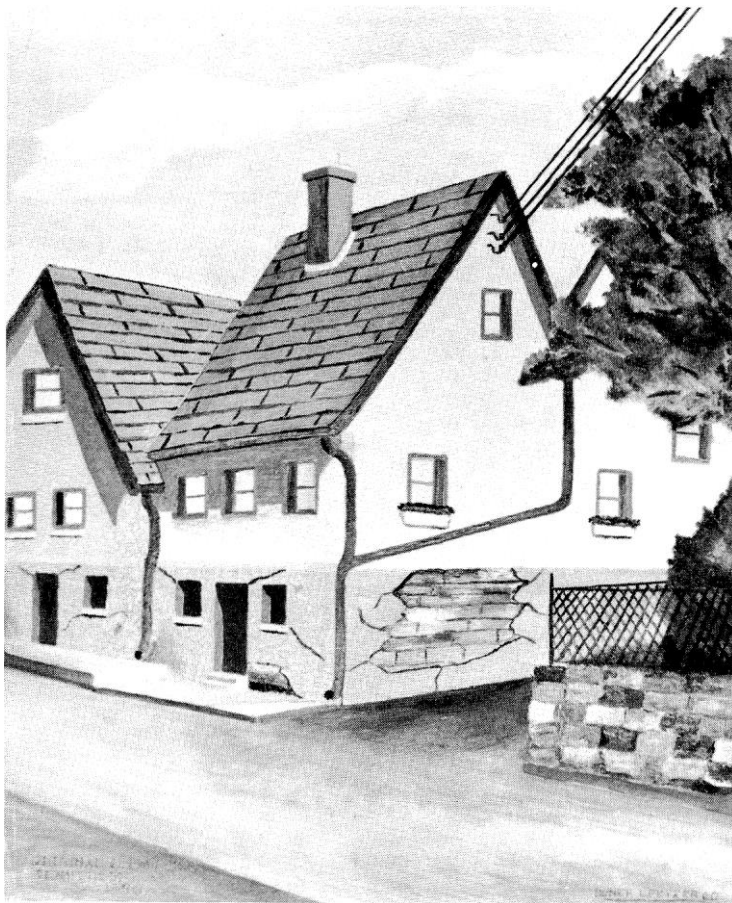
In March, 1947, a letter from Irma Fetzer of Denkendorf, Wurttemberg, in part states as follows: “My father, Gottlieb Fetzer, was born in Denkendorf in 1867. As a young man he moved to Marienberg, West Prussia, situated on the Baltic Sea near Danzig and was able to build himself there a good existence. In January of 1945 my father, two sisters and I had to flee from Marienberg before the Russians. At that place several battles took place all around the city. My father will soon be eighty years old and is still very vigorous for his age. Up to the day of his flight my father conducted his own business, that of the manufacture of artificial gems. After a long trip we reached Denkendorf. We cannot go back to Marienberg since the Poles have taken possession of West Prussia. Everything there is going to ruin. Whole villages are depopulated. Many of those taking flight were captured by the Russians and sent 10 Siberia. After two years we still do not know anything concerning my youngest sister.”

In 1952, the following persons by the name of Fetzer were living in Denkendorf, Wurttemberg:

Gottlieb Fetzer	Gardenstrasse 33
Karl Fetzer	Hintere Gasse
Friederich Fetzer	Riempengasse
Gottlieb Fetzer	Schnellenstrasse 19
Karl Fetzer	Zeppelinstrasse
Johannes Fetzer	Esslingerstrasse

The Fetzer genealogical chart, officially released in Denkendorf in 1946, shows that the original Bastian Fetzer (1550–1625) line split off into seventeen different lines of descendants.

These seventeen family groups live in various German communities. Either they or their ancestors migrated from Denkendorf elsewhere, but their whereabouts have been recorded in the archives of Denkendorf. As to Bastian Fetzer, the essential dates concerning him were not supplied from the genealogical records, since at the earliest time the exact dates were unknown. However, the dates selected concerning Bastian Fetzer are within the realm of probability and were approved “on a probable basis” through official genealogical sources in Germany. The complete genealogical chart has been offered to genealogical libraries in key sectors of the United States for the purpose of genealogical research.



Fetzer Homestead, 22 Hinteren Street, Denkendorf. Photograph of an oil painting produced by Homer L. Fetzer (born 1893). Original work copied from a standard black and white picture taken by John E. Fetzer in 1952.

Joachim Fetzer was born in Penna, Germany, in July, 1752; died in Woodstock, Virginia, February 10, 1827. He enlisted in Virginia February 3, 1776, served as a private in Colonel Johnathan Clark's Company, Colonel Peter Muhlenberg's 8th Virginia Regiment and was in the battle of Germantown and the skirmish at Middle-brook, New Jersey. Served until 1778. Was in

the battles of Brandywine, Stoney Point, Yorktown and Valley Forge. He was a private in the 8th Virginia Regulars. D.A.R. Library National #264745. Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado, Frank Lockhart Fetzer, and the distinguished counsellor of law of New York City and Sarasota, Florida, John Elgin Fetzer, are descendants of this line.



Mrs. Lucretia Elgin Fetzer, age 102 years, mother of John Elgin and Justice Frank Lockhart Fetzer.

In connection with the above, it may be interesting to read the following, since everyone loves a yarn blessed with mystery and unexplainable coincidence:

During the mid-thirties, the Harper Publishing firm of New York issued a novel with the fascinating title of “Ready to Hang.”

The original purchaser bought the book in August of 1938 and retired to his plush residence at 90 Pellham Manor to lose himself in its pages. After reading a few chapters, he either was interrupted or became tired and looked around for something to use for a bookmark. He settled on a post card he had received in the mail that day from his friend, one Addison W. Bond of Asheville, North Carolina.

For some unknown reason that original owner of “Ready to Hang” never picked up his book again. The novel was later bundled up with others and sold to the Oscar Neuer Second Hand Bookstore at 1687 2nd Avenue in the famous “Bible House” region of New York City. The bookhouse, which annually publishes a lengthy mimeographed catalog of used volumes in stock, does mail order business around the world. In this way “Ready to Hang” became the property of a Captain Nicolas Vascones of Ecuador, South America.

Again, for some unknown reason, Captain Nicolas Vascones never read the book. If he

had, he would have found and probably discarded the post card bookmark that still rested within its pages. After a period of time, Captain Vascones gathered the volume with several others and shipped them back to the Oscar Neuer Second Hand Bookstore for what tobacco money they might bring. “Ready to Hang” still had not been read to the last page.

Now our story switches to Kalamazoo, Michigan. Attorney Milo Bennett, a long-time customer of the New York bookstore, decided to order several mystery novels at once. Upon arrival he found that his taste in mystery was identical to Captain Vascones’ in that every volume Mr. Bennett received bore the identification stamp of the good captain.



Picture taken July 2, 1952 in New York City—a Fetzer reunion so to speak. Left to right: John Elgin Fetzer, John Earl Fetzer, Marjorie Palmer (cousin of John Elgin and Frank Fetzer) and Justice Frank Lockhart Fetzer.

Milo Bennett was more persistent than the previous owners of the now international book and, while enjoying its contents, came across the post card bookmark dated August 28, 1938. After a double-take at the address, Bennett was driven to research past volumes of the New York city directory. He discovered the original owner had lived at 90 Pellham Manor until 1957. The writer has since learned that the same man is known to be a prosperous New York attorney, an occupation identical to Bennett’s. He has been an acquaintance of his Kalamazoo namesake for quite some time.

You’re wondering who the original owner of “Beady to Hang” was? I have purposely saved his name until last. It was Mr. John E. Fetzer, 90 Pellham Manor, New York, New York.

Yes, it was the same John Elgin Fetzer referred to above, a friend of the writer for a quarter of a century.

John Elgin Fetzer and his brother, Justice Frank Lockhart Fetzer, spent many years in Fetzer family research. For a time we thought our families were one and the same; however, subsequent research took our separate lines to Germany without connection. Justice Fetzer, who

was a close friend of President Herbert Hoover, was a prolific correspondent. Constantly he was after the writer to “slow down.” When he was Justice of the Supreme Court in the State of Colorado, he wrote me as follows:



If you have any doubts about the survival of the Fetzer name, this is the Kaspar Fetzer family of Salt Lake City.

How doth the busy little flea
Delight to jump and bite,
He's never where you think he is,
He's always out of sight.
The things that flea has done to me,
They are no cause for laughter.
The things I've called that little flea
I fear endanger my hereafter.
And so, you're busy————

Slow down!

In 1943 and 1944 the writer exchanged several communications with Mr. Wade Fetzer, Sr., President of W. A. Alexander and Company of Chicago. This well-known family resides in Hinsdale, Illinois, and has distinguished itself in many ways. Their ancestry stems to the state of Pennsylvania in Clarion County. The founding family was Isaac and Susan (Frampton) Fetzer.

John and Kaspar Fetzer, distinguished manufacturers and churchmen of Salt Lake City, came to this country in 1905 from Nurnberg, Germany. Their family at Nurnberg traces its identity to the Fetzers in the vicinity of Ulm, Wurttemberg, Germany. They indicate that their family tree traces to John Hess, who was burned at the stake. They also recall having seen the

statue of a Fetzer on the campus of the University of Prague. In 1952, when the writer and his wife were in Germany, Kaspar Fetzer met us in Frankfurt and was of great assistance in planning our itinerary.

The Fetzer family of Wayne County, Ohio, dates its ancestry to 1700, originating in Weisenberg, Germany. In 1941 they published a history and genealogy of their branch of the Fetzer family entitled "Homeland in Canaan." The co-author was Edna M. Fetzer, 720 Seward Avenue, Akron, Ohio. Paul L. Fetzer, 136 N.E. Gladis Avenue, Port Charlotte, Florida, is in this branch of the Fetzers.

In June, 1964, in New York City, the writer by chance had the good fortune to meet the George Fetzer family from the village of Brenz near Ulm, Wurttemberg, Germany. Subsequently Dr. Albert Fetzer, the brother of George Fetzer, furnished the writer with the following concerning that branch of the Fetzer family:

"I find that our branch of the Fetzer family has lived in a number of villages surrounding the Ulm area as far back as the 15th Century. In fact they lived as farmers in Asselfingen, a village of the Ulm territory, and the direct line goes back to the original ancestor, Flans Fetzer, born about 1520 in Asselfingen and died there before 1586. Branches of the Ulm Fetzers have scattered all around the region. It should be noted that Denkendorf is about forty miles removed from Brenz, Asselfingen or Ulm. In between there are quite a number of different Fetzer branches, especially in Geislingen, Laichingen and elsewhere."

The family line is as follows:

(1)	Hans Fetzer	(1520–1586)
(2)	Hans Fetzer	(1550–1620)
(3)	Peter Fetzer	(1585–1626)
(4)	Peter Fetzer	(1614–1684)
(5)	Hans Fetzer	(1644–1692)
(6)	Peter Fetzer	(1677–1747)
(7)	John Fetzer	(1704–1764)
(8)	George Fetzer	(1726–1803)
(9)	George Fetzer	(1762–1827)
(10)	John Fetzer	(1799–1806)
(11)	Jacob Fetzer	(1847–1901)
(12)	Martin Fetzer	(1870–1945)

Dr. Albert Fetzer and George Fetzer are sons of Martin Fetzer. All of the above were born and died in Asselfingen with the exception of Jacob and Martin. Jacob was born in Brenz and died in Asselfingen. Martin was born in Dettingen and died in Brenz.

The date of death of Flans Fetzer (2) and the date of birth of Peter Fetzer (3) were

supplied on a probable basis. Hans Fetzer (1520–1586) was Administrator of Properties in the city of Ulm.

On November 9, 1749, the ship, Snow Good Intent, whose master was Benjamin Boswell, carried Peter Fetzer to Philadelphia. On November 26, 1763, the ship, Brigantine Success, whose captain was William Marshall, carried Johan Henrich Fetzer to Philadelphia. On August 11, 1750, the ship, Patience, whose captain was Hugh Steel, carried Johan Adam Fetzer to Philadelphia. Philadelphia court records indicate the following as having taken the oath of allegiance the day after arrival in America: Henrich Fetzer, April 26, 1860; Jacob Fetzer, April 25, 1859; Jacob Fetzer, October 12, 1863; William Fetzer, September 16, 1868; William Fetzer, June 24, 1873; William Fetzer, September 25, 1876.



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